Lillian E. Cashin, Fisk University Professor, Dies

Chicago Defender

DECATUR, Ala.—A long and distinguished teaching career was ended Friday, Nov. 9, with the death here of Prof. Lillian E. Cashin, for more than 25 years an instructor in the Department of Creative Literature at Fisk university and one of the most popular members of the faculty.

For more than 50 years the Cashin family has been represented on the teaching staff at Fisk and the death of Prof. Cashin marked the first break in this half-century of service at the great educational center. She died following a heart attack, after having been on sabbatical leave for a year.

Born in Decatur, Prof. Cashin graduated from Fisk with the bachelor of arts degree, later receiving her master of arts at the University of Chicago. In 1914 she joined the Fisk faculty and became associated with the Department of Creative Literature, then under Dr. Dora Scribner, now retired.

Professor Cashin held this post until last year when her health began to fail. In addition to her classroom duties she organized the Stage Crafters, now a popular unit on the campus. She never married. Funeral services were held Monday, Nov. 12.

Surviving the noted educator, are Dr. N. E. Cashin of Decatur and Dr. John L. Cashin of Huntsville, Ala., brothers; two sisters, Mrs. Vivian N. Langston, Chicago and Mrs. Patti C. Sykes of Decatur and Atty. James B. Cashin of Chicago, a third brother.

Attorney Cashin is a trustee of Fisk university and member of the nominating committee selecting a new Fisk president. He is also a member of the Chicago Civil Service commission and chairman of the Board of Directors, Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, publishers of the Chicago Defender.

Miss Lillian E. Cashin, Member Fisk Faculty, Dies Suddenly

Tenn.

Nashville Globe

Miss Lillian E. Cashin, professor of English and comparative literature at Fisk University, died of a heart attack at her home in Decatur, Ala., Friday evening, Nov. 9. Miss Cashin had been a member of the faculty at Fisk since 1915. Because of illness she had been away on sabbatical leave for the year 1945-46. 11-16-45

Miss Cashin was born in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 24, 1868. Her father, H. V. Cashin, was the first Negro attorney in the state of Alabama and was at one time the U. S. Government Register of Deeds for the state. Graduating from Fisk in 1908, Miss Cashin subsequently took her Master of Arts degree at the University of Chicago and continued doing research and study there for several years.

In 1915 Miss Cashin came to Fisk as an instructor in the Training School. During her twenty-nine years at Fisk she was the inaugurator of the teaching of comparative literature in Negro schools and the organizer of the Little Theater project on Fisk campus, whose productions she directed for many years. She was a member of the Modern Language Association and the Association of Teachers of English.

The passing of Miss Cashin, who was one of the few teachers left on the campus who had watched and had an active part in the growth of Fisk to an institution of national prominence, will be greatly felt. Her vast store of knowledge, her great wisdom, the deep sincerity and abiding loyalty she had for Fisk, made her much loved and respected. Fisk alumni all over the world and students of the present generation mourn the passing of a real scholar and a gentle lady.

Miss Cashin is survived by two sisters and three brothers: Mrs. Patti Cashin Sykes of Decatur, Ala.; Mrs. Vivian Cashin Langston of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. James B. Cashin, attorney and member of the Fisk Board of Trustees, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Newlin Cashin of Decatur, Ala.; and Mr. John Cashin of Huntsville, Ala. 11-16-45

W. A. Richardson Dies At Tuskegee

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 2—W. A. Richardson, one of Tuskegee Institute's oldest workers, died here today after a lingering illness. Wed. 10-3-45

"Captain" Richardson, as he was known in the community, was born in Marietta, Ga., and entered Tuskegee Institute as a student in 1889, in the painting division. Following his graduation he was employed by the school as a painter. Later he became assistant to R. R. Taylor, director of the mechanical department, a position he held with credit for more than three decades. P. 11

He was a member of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Greenwood, and active locally in civic and community affairs.

He is survived by a son, Ralph Mabry Richardson and his widow Mrs. Marguerite White Richardson. Funeral arrangements are to be announced.

Booker T. Washington Buried In Tuskegee

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 13.—(AP)—Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, was buried in the college's cemetery today near the graves of his mother and his father. Wed. 2-14-45

Washington, 57, an educator and lecturer, died last week in Chicago, where he made his home. P. 3

Funeral services which preceded the burial were conducted in the Institute Chapel with Rev. C. W. Kelly, a Baptist minister, officiating.

Survivors are a sister, Portia Washington Pittman, Tuskegee; a son, Booker T. Washington III, serving in the Army, and a daughter, Nettie Washington Douglass, Tuskegee.

53-1945

Arkansas

Former President Of Walden College Taken By Death

8-19-43

Nashville Tenn. Globe

Many Nashvillians were personally acquainted with Prof. H. H. Sutton, able educator, who died recently in Little Rock, Ark. He more recently had been dean of Philander Smith College in Little Rock, but for some time served as acting president of Walden College in Nashville, leaving here in the late 1920's to accept the post at Philander Smith. The noted educator is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Briggs Sutton, a native of Fayetteville, Tenn., and two daughters, Martha and Dorothy. Miss Martha Sutton was a brilliant singer as a student at Fisk and Miss Dorothy is a popular columnist of the Chicago Defender. There was much regret expressed in Nashville over the passing of Prof. Sutton, which occurred the latter part of July.

Noble Blake, Famous Actor, Dies On Coast

Chicago Defender Ill. 3-3-45

HOLLYWOOD—(ANP) — Noble Blake, 40-year-old cinema actor, died at a hospital in San Bernadino, Wednesday and was buried a few days later from the Angelus Funeral home. Death came just as the artist completed a role in the picture, "A Thousand and One Nights," at Columbia studio.

A native of Jefferson, Tex., the tall and robust actor was in great demand in many studios. for adventure pictures; he had been in Hollywood for the past 17 years. Perhaps the best role in his career was that in M.G.M.'s picture, "Kismet," for which Blake signed a lucrative contract which lasted several months. 3-3-45

His other pictures included important parts in "Two Years Before the Mast" at Paramount, "Ziegfield Follies" at MGM and "God Is My Co-Pilot" at Warner Brothers. His most recent picture, "A Thousand and One Nights," featured the well-known Rex Ingram and was done in technicolor.

Blake's closest kin here was Mrs. Genel Franklin; parents were the late John Frank Blake and Mrs. Pearl Oliver Blake.

Newspaperman Killed In Action

LOS ANGELES— (ANP)— Word was received last week that Private John Kinloch, 23 year old former managing editor of the California Eagle, was killed in action in Germany. 5-6-45

Kinloch attended the public schools of New York and at 16 came to Los Angeles where he was given work on the Eagle. A short time after, he was promoted to the job of managing editor. He was continuing his studies at the University of California at the time of his induction.

Young and full of vim, the scribe became one of 2,000 Negro soldiers who volunteered for combat duty because they wished to "give some blood" for world democracy.

His journalistic experiences gave him a "special services" classification and it is reported that he was engaged in a "walkie-talkie" radio program when he met death at the front.

Survivors are his mother of New York, and an aunt, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Los Angeles.

OPENS MEET TONIGHT— Dr. J. F. Moses, presiding elder of the Marietta District, (pictured here), will open a revival meeting tonight in the St. Marks AME Church and the pastor, Rev. J. W. Judge has stated that plans are completed for a great soul-saving campaign. Rev. Moses is a great revivalist and while pastor of the local Flipper Temple Church he added more than 500 members to the church. It is asked that friends and members will hear him in his opening message tonight. 5-6-45

at the Cedars of Lebanon hospital, Hollywood. His devoted wife, Carcle Morrisson Terrell, was at his bedside and gave his last message to his mother, Mrs. Ida Terrell, of

PHA TERRELL

Kansas City. Mrs. Terrell accompanied the body to Kansas City Wednesday night on the City of Los Angeles, streamliner express.

Pha Terrell made his last public appearance at Shepp's Playhouse club a few weeks ago along with Eddie Green, Thelma Carpenter, Louise Beavers, Herb Jeffries and others.

Pha Terrell Dies In Los Angeles

The Informer Houston, Texas 10-27-45

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — A brilliant life and career was stilled Sunday night in the passing of the dapper young man Pha Elmer Terrell, 35, who lived in his own beautiful home in a swanky residential section—just around the corner from Eddie (Rochester) Anderson.

The end came after a year's illness of the distinguished tenor vocalist whose memory will linger in the hearts of millions in his recording "Until The Real Thing Comes Along" in 1936 with Andy Kirk. "If I Had You" and "Now I Lay Me Down To Dream" are others of his popular hits. 10-27-45

Pha Terrell was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1910, and died

53-1965 D.C.

RITES HELD FOR DR. J.W. HOWARD IN CAPITAL CITY. Chicago Defender- Ill.
7-14-45

WASHINGTON,D.C.- Funeral services for Dr. William James Howard, promenent physician and surgeon of this city, were held Monday, July 9, in Arlington National Cemetery.

Dr. Howard, who resided at 1728 S. Street, N.W., died Thursday in Freedman's hospital.

A practicing physician in this city for many years, he was a veteran of World War 1, having served in the medical corps. Son of the Rev, and Mrs. William James Howard, he came from one of Washington's most prominent families. His mother was the former Dorothy Waring of Baltimore.

Dr. Howard entered Harvard university after finishing Phillip Exeter Prep school of New Hampshire. After his graduation from Harvard, he entered Rush medical college of the University of Chicago. where he received his medical degree.

Survuving, in addition to his daughter, Caroline, are five sisters: Mrs. Bertha Collins, Mrs Louise Pack and Mrs. Juanita Thomas, all of Washington; Mrs. Irma Allen of New York City, and Dr. Ruth Howard Beckham, prominent Chicago psychologist, and the wife of Dr. Albert Beckham who is a psychologist for the Chicago public schools.

Dean of Clergy Dies at 94.

Afro-American

At Nineteenth Street Baptist for 63 Years

Baltimore, Md.

ORDAINED IN 1876

Survived by Wife and Four Children

7-21-45

WASHINGTON

An estimated 10,000 persons of all races, denominations and walks of life, paid tribute to the late Dr. Walter H. Brooks, for whom funeral services were held Tuesday at Nineteenth Street Baptist Church.

For 63 years pastor of Nineteenth Street Church, the Rev. Mr. Brooks died at his residence, 1136 18th Street, N.W., Thursday evening. He was 94. His wife, Mrs. Viola Brooks, and four children by an early marriage. survive.

The Rev. Jervay A. Moore Jr., assistant pastor of the church, officiated, and Dr. William S. Nelson, dean, Howard University School of Religion, delivered the main eulogy. Masonic rites were conducted by officers of Widow's Son Lodge.

Lay in State 2 Days

Approximately 10,000 persons viewed the body which lay in state Monday and Tuesday until noon, the AFRO was told. Members of the deaconess board served as guard of honor. The full seating capacity of the church was filled by noon.

A massive life-like picture of the deceased hung in the lower auditorium banked on all sides by floral pieces, while in the main auditorium, his pulpit chair was draped with white silk ribbon.

Ten rows of benches were reserved for ministers, many of whom had to stand because of the large number in attendance.

White Man Pays Tribute

The casket, a mineralite bronze, was framed in a colorful array of flowers among which was a six-foot cross of lilies from nineteen clubs of the church.

Among Dr. Brooks's admirers was Albert Stabler, 82, white, of Sandy Spring, Md., who as soon as he heard of the death of his friend, rushed to the church for the funeral.

He said, "I knew Dr. Brooks for 25 years; we had the same birth date, we were trustees together years ago with the Anti-Saloon League. I had to leave my farm this morning to pay my respects to a wonderful man."

Cleric Lead Procession

The funeral procession was led by the following clerics:

The Revs. Frederick E. Reissig, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches; C. T. Murray, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University, the Rev. Robert M. Williams, president, Interdenominational Ministerial Conference;

The Rev. E. C. Smith, president, Washington Baptist Ministers' Conference; Dr. M. C. Stith, executive secretary, D. C. Baptist Convention; W. L. Wright, president, Lincoln University; the Rev. Mr. Moore, and the Rev. Jacob C. Oglesby, chaplain, Florida Normal and Industrial College.

Out-of-town clergymen present included the Revs. R. A. Laws of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Ministerial Conference; F. P. Wise, J. Jasper Freeman, R. H. Bowling, all of Norfolk, Va.; J. S. Hill, C. C. Smith, and Dr. James M. Ellison, president, Virginia Union University, and M. W. Newsome of Philadelphia.

7-21-45

Wife, 4 Children Survive

Also present was Clinton N. Howard, white, general supervisor, International Reform Federation, and editor of the "Progress" magazine, a close friend of Dr. Brooks, whom he called, "my oldest brother."

Interment was at Lincoln Cemetery.

Married three times, he was first married to Mrs. Eva Brooks, who died in 1912. By her he had ten children, four of whom survive. They are Mrs. Alberta B. Terrell, Miss Julia Brooks, Mrs. Antionette A. Mitchell and Albert N. D. Brooks.

In 1915, he married Mrs. Florence H. Swann of Washington, who died in 1931. His third wife, Mrs. Viola Brooks, who survives, recently published a book of verses written by her husband.

Graduated From Lincoln

The Rev. Mr. Brooks entered Lincoln University at the age of 15, where he remained for 7 years, graduating from college with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1872, and completing the one-year course in theology in 1873.

Howard University has since conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity, as have other institutions, including those of master of arts and doctor of laws by Lincoln.

Began Preaching in College

"The dean of ministers," as he was often referred to, began to preach before he left college, having professed faith in Christ in 1867.

The next year he became an elder along with the late Archibald Grimke when the Ashmun Presbyterian Church was organized at Lincoln University.

A few years later, he felt an urge to return to the Baptist faith which he first knew in his native home, Richmond, Va., and was baptized in First African Baptist Church there, then pastored by the late Rev. James H. Holmes.

Shortly after his affiliation here, the Rev. Mr. Brooks became a clerk in the Richmond post office, later resigning this position to accept an appointment as Sunday school missionary for Virginia by the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

Ordained at Richmond in 1876

Christmas Eve in 1876, he was formally ordained a minister in First African Baptist Church. In 1877, he became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, remaining until 1880, when he went to Louisiana as Sunday school missionary for the American Baptist Publication Society.

Two years later, he was called to Nineteenth Street Church here, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks came into national prominence for his activities as a temperance worker from the beginning of his ministry.

Fought Liquor Traffic

As a result of his outspoken attitude and vigorous condemnation of the liquor traffic, for which he was both praised and scorned, he was chosen chaplain of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia. He held this position for 7 years.

He also served as a member of the board of trustees of Stoddard Baptist Home, Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, the National Training School for Women and Girls and the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks's work has taken him all over the country, including two visits abroad to capitals of European nations.

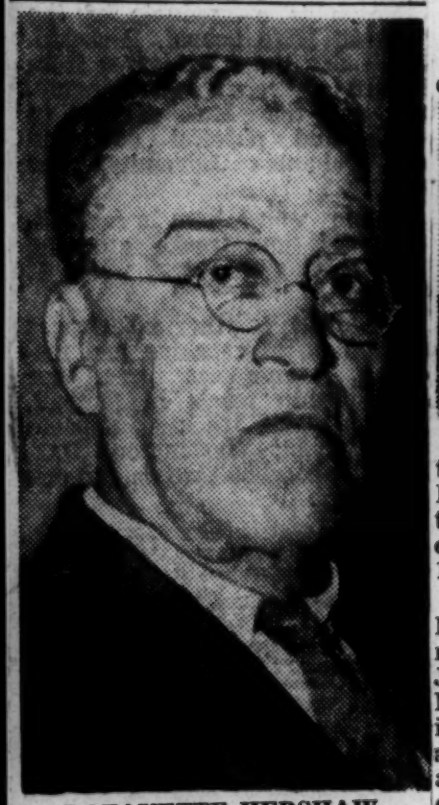
Lafayette Hershaw Given Rites at Plymouth Church

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland
9-15-45

WASHINGTON

Funeral services for LaFayette Hershaw, 82, of 2215 13th St., N.W., a resident for more than 50 years, were held at the Plymouth Congregational Chuch, 17th and P Sts., N.W., on Wednesday.

According to his daughter, Alyss Mae Hershaw, her father died in Freedmen's Hospital on Sunday of a stroke.



LAFAYETTE HERSHAW

Mr. Hershaw was a retired law examiner of the Interior Department, a position he held for 42 years.

Founder of NAACP

He was one of the 13 original organizers of the Niagara Movement which later became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He was former president of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association, the Pen and Pencil Club and for 28 years was a trustee of Atlanta University.

He was also a member of the Washington Bar Association, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, the Epsilon Chapter of the Sigma Pi Phi Boule and president emeritus of the Robert Terrell Law School.

Survivors, in addition to Miss Alyss Mae Hershaw, include two other daughters, Mrs. James T. W. Granady of New York, and Miss Fay Hershaw of Washington and two grandsons, Cpl. Alwyn H. Granady and James T. W. Granady Jr.

Interment was held at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Major Fearing, Ex-School Board Member, Dies at 65

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland
10-13-45

WASHINGTON

Maj. Charles H. Fearing Sr., 65, district manager of the N.C. Mutual Insurance Co. here for 18 years and a former member of the District Board of Education, died Monday at his home, 2601 11th St., N.W. Funeral arrangements had not been completed early this week pending the possible flight here of his son, Ist Lt. Arthur N. Fearing, from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations where he has been for 18 months.

Major Fearing

Other survivors are his wife, Mrs. Carrie L. Fearing, whom he married in 1908; two sons, Charles Jr., associated with him in the N.C. Mutual, and Ist Sgt. Karl L. Fearing, stationed at Camp Lee, Va.; a sister, Mrs. Mamie E. Scurlock; and brother, John Fearing, Government electrician on Ellis Island, New York.

Mr. Fearing, who held the rank of major in the inactive Reserve of the Army, was a native of Washington and had been connected with the N.C. Mutual for 25 years.

After three years at Howard University and two years of training in the Spencerian Business College, he enlisted in the Army during the Spanish-American War and spent two years in the Philippine Islands during the 1899-1900 insurrection.

Worked With Booker T.

Returning to Washington, Major Fearing was for four years secretary of the assistant superintendent of schools in charge of Divisions 10 to 13. In 1908 he went to Tuskegee Institute to become an assistant secretary to Booker T. Washington.

After Mr. Washington's death in 1916, Mr. Fearing entered the insurance business in St. Louis.

He was commissioned an infantry lieutenant in 1917, and served a year overseas. After his return to civilian life, he transferred from St. Louis to Florida as State manager there for the Mutual and then returned to the capital.

ated with the local schools also as a member of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Education for the board. He became a member of the school board in 1943 and resigned about a year later because of his health.

He was also a member of the executive and interracial committee of the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts, and a member of the advisory committee for the District of the National Youth Administration.

The deceased was a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the James Reese Europe American Legion Post, and the First Baptist Church of West Washington. McGuire has charge of the funeral arrangements.

53-1945

Ben Davis' Father Dies

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., of Georgia, Negro Republican leader and editor, died here yesterday after a long illness. He was 78.

Mr. Davis, a resident of Atlanta, was at the time visiting his daughter, Mrs. Richard M. Carey, 2816 Eighth Ave., and his son, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The body will be interred in Atlanta, Ga. Date of the funeral will be announced later.

The elder Davis was born in Dawson, Ga. He rose from the position of bricklayer to become one of the leading Negro fraternal and political figures in the country. During the administration of Calvin Coolidge, he became Republican National Committeeman for Georgia, one of the first Negroes to hold such a post in a southern state. He was formerly owner and publisher of the Atlanta **Independent**, Negro weekly. At the time of his death he was editor of the National **Baptist Review**, published in Nashville, Tenn. 10-29-45

He is survived by his two children, Mrs. Carey and Councilman Davis, Jr.

Vet Negro Teacher Dies at Rockmart

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

ROCKMART, Ga., Oct. 24.—Rites for Sarah Lay Knight, 74, highly respected Polk county Negro educator, the oldest teacher in the county and a member of the first graduating class of Spelman Seminary, now Spelman College, in Atlanta, were held Tuesday from the Cedar Hill Baptist church and interment was at Rockmart. Ga. 10-25-45

The daughter of parents, who had been slaves, Sarah began her teaching career when she was 14 years of age with no formal education up to that time, having been taught by the white people with whom her parents lived. She later entered Spellman Seminary, which was opened in the basement of Dr. E. R. Carter's church in Atlanta. After her graduation, she taught in the grammar and high schools of Kingston, Calhoun and of Polk county, retiring two years ago, due to failing health.

She served for 45 years as president of the Kennsaw Baptist Association, in Cobb county.

Negro Leader Dies

PM New York, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., 75, Negro Republican leader of Georgia, who died in New York Saturday, will be buried in Atlanta, Ga., his home city. Davis, editor of the *National Baptist Review*, was GOP National Committeeman in Georgia during the Calvin Coolidge campaign. He was in New York to visit his son, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. 10-30-45

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS SR., A POLITICAL FIGURE

The New York Times

Benjamin J. Davis Sr. of Atlanta, Ga., father of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis of this city, and one of the earliest Negroes to be named a Republican National Committeeman in Georgia, died yesterday in Harlem Hospital after a long illness. His age was 75. He had been visiting his son and his daughter, Mrs. Richard M. Carey, here, for several weeks.

Born in Dawson, Ga., he attended Atlanta University in 1887-88. After leaving the university he was in turn a bricklayer, a teacher, a journalist and one of the leading Negro fraternal and political figures in the South. nun.

He was delegate-at-large from Georgia to Republican national conventions for twenty-eight years, secretary of the Republican organization of Georgia for ten years and Republican National Committeeman for Georgia during the Coolidge Administration. 10-29-45

Formerly he was editor of The Atlanta Independent, a weekly newspaper, and at his death editor of The National Baptist Review, published in Nashville, Tenn.

He had held high positions in the Odd Fellows, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Atlanta Community Chest and had been president of the Baptist Laymen's League of Georgia.

Mr. Davis was a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Georgia

Ben Davis, Sr.--Fighter for Negro Rights

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By EUGENE GORDON

Ben Davis, Sr., who died here Saturday at 75, was one of the boldest and bravest Negroes ever to walk the red clay roads of Georgia. His fame as a fighter for Negro rights was at its height from 35 to 40 years ago. He was then editor of the **Atlanta Independent** and a power in the Republican Party. Those were the days when Clark Howell was editor of the **Atlanta Constitution** and Negro-hating Hoke Smith ruled Georgia politics.

My family lived on our farm some six miles from Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, and took both the daily **Constitution** and the weekly **Independent**. My father, who was himself a tradition in southern Georgia owing to his own fearlessness in the face of white Georgia arrogance, admired Ben Davis as the bravest man in the South.

"How Ben Davis can write as he does all the time without being lynched," my father used to say, "is beyond me." 10-30-45

But Davis did it, year after year, winning a reputation as the South's most militant champion of the Negro people.

TWO ATLANTA EDITORS

I told the elder Ben Davis that story, among others, when we met for the first time, in Atlanta, in June, 1944. He no longer was editor of any paper and had long since lost all faith in the Republican Party. Yet he was still the aggressive champion of his people. He was pleased to hear what people had thought of him years earlier.

"I'll tell you a story about Clark Howell," Davis said. "He once made a speech in which he attacked the crowded condition of the white schools by the usual method of attacking the helpless and unoffending Negro.

"'Before I'll see our white children going to school in shifts, waiting in line to get in, like n-----s waiting at the back door,' he said, 'I'd shut down every n----r school in Georgia.'

HOWELL GIVES ORDER

The white editor phoned the black editor:

"I want you to come up to my office."

Howell, writing at his desk when Davis entered, said nothing for several seconds. Then, swinging round in his swivel chair, he barked in the voice of a master to a servant:

"I want you to stop printing lies about me in that paper."

"What lies, Mr. Howell. I haven't printed any lies about you or any other man."

"Ben, I order you to publish a retraction of those lies in your sheet, or you'll find yourself in trouble."

Davis had already begun to boil inside. Howell's office opened into a large room in which perhaps a dozen men sat working. Davis said in a tense, low voice:

"Mr. Howell, you're a dirty, low coward. You call me into your office. Surrounded by your men, you call me a liar and give me orders. You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" 11-3-45

Howell got up and closed the door. He sat down again but he had not invited Davis to sit.

DAVIS SAYS NO

"If you'll show me one sentence, one word, that's a lie in that editorial, I'll publish a retraction and an apology on the first page," Davis told him. "If you can't find it—Say, give ME the paper with that editorial."

The Independent, in a high stack, occupied an important spot in Howell's office. The offending copy was on his desk. He handed it to Davis, who, turning to the editorial, began reading aloud.

"Is that a lie?" or "Is that the truth?" he asked, pausing after each telling point.

Howell protested at several points, objecting to the phrasing or to Davis' salty characterization. He did not say that any part of it was false. He protested, instead, irritably: 10-3-45

"Stop reading it so loud!"

Davis finished. The two men glared at each other.

"All right," Howell said, "you don't intend to retract?"

"I sure don't!"

Silence. Howell looked away. He said, at length:

"Well, I can't make you. And maybe you do have some justice on your side."

He stood and held out his hand. "Please forget it."

Ben Davis, finishing the story, chuckled.

That was the father of New York's fighting City Councilman, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

—THE DAILY WORKER.

WORKER STAFF EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES

10-3-45
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The editorial board and the staff of the Daily Worker extend their condolences to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., on the death of his father. Benjamin Davis, Sr., was a veteran fighter for the rights of the Negro people. His courage and his determination never left him. His son carries on in the struggle for liberation.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS SR.

B. J. Davis Sr., GOP Leader, Dies

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland

NEW YORK—The first Republican National Committee in Georgia, Benjamin J. Davis Sr., 75, father of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, died at Harlem Hospital here on Oct. 28, after a long illness. 11-3-45

A native of Dawson, Ga., and a graduate of Atlanta University, he was formerly editor of the Atlanta Independent, a weekly newspaper, and at his death editor and publisher of the National Baptist Review, published in Nashville.

Active in Fraternal Orders

Named Republican National Committeeman for Georgia during the Coolidge administration, he had previously served as delegate-at-large from Georgia to GOP conventions for 28 years, and Mr. Davis, who had been visiting his son and his daughter, Mrs. Richard M. Carey, for several weeks, was a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

53-1945

Illinois

James Porter, Chicago Civic Leader, Succumbs

Chicago Defender

By ALBERT G. BARNETT

Chicagoans paid tribute to a distinguished pioneer Thursday, at the final rites held at Metropolitan funeral home for James Hale Porter, newsman, realtor and promoter, who was credited with getting jobs for thousands of Negroes as a result of his "don't spend your money where you can't work" campaign.

Mr. Porter who resided with his family at 4158 Prairie avenue, died Saturday morning after being stricken suddenly. His old friend and confidante of many years, the Rev. William S. Braddan, pastor Berean Baptist church, officiated at the funeral and burial was in Lincoln cemetery.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Elvie Porter, and a stepson, Charles Stewart Jr. "Jim" Porter, as he was familiarly known to his thousands of friends, had been a Chicago resident for more than 50 years, coming here as a lad from his birthplace, Louisville, Ky.

First Police Operator

7-21-45

He was credited with being the first Negro police operator in Chicago and during his active years was an unrelenting fighter for the civic, political and economic rights of his people.

In 1900 he financed and led the fight in Alton, Ill., against the establishment of a separate, or Jim Crow high school and won his battle against the Illinois fascist elements that wanted to segregate the Negro students.

Later, he went to work for Potter Palmer I, when the latter opened a bath house and barber shop deluxe on Monroe street, in the old Palmer House, a feature of which was the famous tiled floor, inlaid with silver dollars.

At about this time "Jim" Porter made the acquantance of Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the Emancipator and late president of the Pullman company, and Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune. He enjoyed the friendship of both men until the time of their death.

Promotes Expositions

Among the older Chicagoans, Mr. Porter is perhaps best known for his aid in promoting two of this city's greatest Negro public events. In 1902, he was active in promoting the Exposition, proceeds of which were to raise funds for establishment of an old folks' home. It was an immediate success and ran for six weeks.

In 1915, his services as promoter were again enlisted, and he was made a field agent for the Negro Emancipation Celebration and Lincoln Jubilee. Largely through his efforts and those of his contemporaries, the state of Illinois appropriated $25,000 for the exposition and the Negroes of Chicago raised a like amount. The big affair, held at the Coliseum, was attended daily by thousands and the celebration ran for 26 days.

During the time of his connection with the Chicago Whip, published by Atty. Joseph D. Bibb and edited by A. C. MacNeal, Mr. Porter fronted the fight to get jobs for competent Negroes in the chain stores and other business establishments of the community, where before, Negroes had spent their money, but could not work.

Breaks 'Jim Crow' Barriers

He picketed various stores throughout the district and was uncompromising in his stand that Negroes be given employment. Before long merchants and proprietors began to lower the bars and hire Negro men and women as clerks.

7-21-45

Today, throughout the Southside community, Negroes find widespread employment and many chain stores now are under the efficient management of Negroes. James Hale Porter's pioneer efforts resulted in a great measure of economic freedom being attained by the people of his race.

Judge Harrison Dies in Chicago

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

CHICAGO — Funeral services were held at Olivet Baptist Church, Wednesday, for William Harrison, 71, prominent lawyer, church and fraternal leader who once acted as special judge of the Superior Court of Oklahoma County, Okla.

9-29-45

Active politically, Judge Harrison was assistant attorney-general for Illinois from 1925 to 1928, and a member of the Pardons and Paroles board for several years.

Church, Fraternal Leader

A member of the Appomattox Club, Cook County and National Bar Associations, the Kappas, Elks and Knights of Pythias, he still found time to serve as deacon and Sunday school superintendent at Olivet.

Judge Harrison, who was born in Clay County, Miss., obtained degrees from Livingstone College, Roger Williams and Walden Universities; and did post-graduate study at Chicago University.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Idella Harrison; three daughters, Mrs. Wilhelmina Alexander. Mrs. Lula Lenoir and Mrs. Willie Watson; two sons, William A. and James; a granddaughter, Helen J. Alexander.

53-1945

Indiana

Walker Heiress Claimed By Death

The Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) — Mrs. Mae Walker Perry, regarded as the "Cinderella heiress" of the Mme. C. J. Walker millions, is dead.

Death struck Mrs. Perry, adopted daughter of Mrs. A'Lelia Walker Robinson and president of the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Products Company here, sometime early Dec. 6. She retired without complaining of any illness.

Born in Noblesville, Ind., about 47 years ago, little is known about her background prior to adoption by Mme. Walker's daughter when she was six.

MILLION DOLLAR WEDDING

She emerged as a live "Cinderella" girl when she married Dr. Gordon Jackson, Chicago physician, in the early '20's in a dazzling New York nuptial ceremony that is reported to have cost a million dollars.

She divorced Dr. Jackson and later married Atty. Marion Perry, lawyer and insurance executive of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Two children were born of that union, Walker, 18, a student at Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., and A'Lelia, now a 16-year-old Howard University freshman.

Mrs. Perry's last years were spent quietly as the president of the Walker Beauty Products Company, which is reported to have an annual sales in excess of $5,000,000

B. & O. Chef Dies, Served Presidents, Other Notables

Baltimore, Nov. 21 (AP).—A veteran Negro railroad chef, who had served every President since the late James A. Garfield, died here today at the age of 86.

Joe Brown, who had been in active service for 64 years with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had the special assignment of acting as chef for the distinguished persons using private cars, and his patrons included royalty, diplomats and millionaires.

He could recount the eating foibles of 13 United States Presidents. His most vivid recollection was his last meeting with President Garfield, at the old 6th st. station in Washington, D. C.

The President had greeted Brown and was walking on when the assassin, Guiteau, leaped forward and shot Garfield.

Brown was the chef on the train that took President Harding on his last trip to the West Coast and also on the one that brought back his body to the East for a state funeral.

53-1945

Mississippi

Funeral Rites Held For Dr. A. W. Dumas

NATCHEZ, Miss.—(ANP)—Last rites were held here for Dr. A. W. Dumas last week at Rose Hill Baptist church. Burial was in the City cemetery.

Dr. Dumas, who leaves a widow and nine children, reached his 69th birthday on September 9. He was born in Houma, La., where he attended the Houma academy and later the Flint Medical college. He graduated from the Illinois Medical college, now a part of Loyola university in Chicago, in 1899, with the doctor of medicine degree.

He gained a wide medical practice here and in his sincerity to his profession referred to the practice of medicine as the "priesthood of medicine." In 1940, he was drafted into the presidency of the National Medical association and in the same year he received the degree of doctor of humanities from Campbell college.

He was past president of the Mississippi Medical and Surgical association, a member of the medical advisory committee, children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. His college fraternity was the Omega Psi Phi, Lambda Alpha chapter.

Dr. Dumas was an active member of the Rose Hill Baptist church here and for more than 30 years headed the Poor Colored Children's Christmas tree, which brought joy to many underprivileged children during the Yule period.

Negro Homicides Outnumber Whites

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP)—Negro homicides here outnumbered white four to three in Jefferson county during January, according to a report released by Coroner Joe Hilderbrand.

Four of the 20 accidental deaths were Negro. There were 29 Negro deaths from natural causes as against five white.

NOTED NEGRO SINGER DIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Clarence Tisdale, 65, Negro singer of ballads, died here yesterday. Over a period of 30 years he had sung in Australia, London, Paris and New York. His songs, in French, Spanish, Italian and English, ranged from folk music to classics. Tisdale retired two years ago.

Crash Fatal To TAAF Flight Tutor, Passenger

TUSKEGEE ARMY DIS. FIELD, Ala.—(SNS) — Officer Charles W. Stephens, flight instructor at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and Major Harold D. Martin, director of ground school, were killed on a routine cross-country flight on March 23 near Reidsville, N. C.

Details of the crash are not available but a board of qualified officers has been appointed to determine the cause of the accident. F/O Stephens, the pilot, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute with a Bachelor of Science Degree and prior to becoming an instructor at this station was a Civilian Primary Instructor at Moton Field, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. He is the son of Mr. Charles Stephens of Monroeville, Ala.

Major Martin, well known in the field of sports, taught at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C., before receiving his call to active duty in 1942. He is a graduate of Norwich University and New York University where he received his Master's Degree. The Ground School director was a letterman in football, baseball, track and hockey at Norwich. He is the son of Mr. J. E. Martin of 12 Garnett St. Boston, Mass., and married to the former Miss Beatrice C. Boyd of Washington, D. C.

Ex-slave wife of Lincoln University founder, dies

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Josephine Bennett, 93, one of the last ex-slaves in Missouri died here last week.

Mrs. Bennett, the wife of the late William Logan Bennett, had not been seriously ill until the day before her death. She was born in Calloway County in 1851 and moved to Jefferson City with her parents when she was six. Her husband, Logan Bennett, who, among the founders of Lincoln University, was one of the soldiers of the 65th Colored Infantry. Bennett Hall one of the several girls' dormitories on the campus is a monument to him.

Veteran Des Moines Newspaper Man Dead

DES MOINES, Iowa.—(ANP) —Funeral services were held here last week for Spencer Elliston, veteran newspaper man, who died in New Orleans while attached to the Louisiana Weekly. Elliston's body was accompanied here by Washington R. Butler.

Elliston went to Louisiana six years ago because of poor health and joined the staff of the Louisiana Weekly where he headed the promotional and advertising departments. He was formerly with the Iowa Bystander and the Chicago Whip, weekly newspapers, and was an accredited correspondent for the Associated Negro Press.

Elliston was active in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. When he went to New Orleans, he is said to have injected new life into the fight to improve the Negro's status through the N.A.A.C.P., the Boy Scouts, the New Orleans Business league, the USO and many other community projects in addition to his veterans organizations.

A native of this city, the veteran newspaper man is survived by his wife, a mother, and a host of relatives and friends.

FIRST NEGRO TO SING IN METROPOLITAN DIES

PHILALELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP) —Funeral services were held for Prof. Theodore Drury here. The music professor, who became the first Negro to sing in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, died at his home here on March 3. He began pioneering in bringing Negro singers into the fields of better music, specializing in grand opera, in New York City in 1900.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Tiny Drury.

Booker Washington's Son Is Buried At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Funeral services were conducted here Tuesday for Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the founder of Tuskegee Institute, with burial in the school cemetery near the graves of his mother and his father.

Washington, 57, a retired educator and lecturer, died last week in Chicago, where he resided. He had been in ill health for several years.

Rev. C. W. Kelly, a Baptist minister, conducted the services at the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

Washington is survived by a sister, Portia Washington Pittman, Tuskegee; a son, Booker T. Washington, III, serving in the Army, and a daughter, Nettie Washington Douglass, Tuskegee.

Robert Ross Dies; Negro Undertaker

Robert A. Ross, president of the Ross-Clayton Funeral Home, died at a local hospital early Wednesday night. He was nationally known as one of the leading negro undertakers of the country. For several years he served as president of the Alabama Colored Funeral Directors' Association. For many years he held ranking offices in many fraternal organizations.

He was one of the older undertakers in the city of Montgomery, having organized the local establishment during the horse and buggy days. Since that time, he built a reputation among his people for kindness and fair dealing. He was especially known to be a friend of the forgotten man.

Hold Last Rites For B. T. Washington, Jr. At Tuskegee Inst.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 13— Final rites for Booker T. Washington, Jr., who died in Chicago, Ill., Monday, Feb. 5, were held in the Institute Chapel here Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Long before the hour set for the funeral service men and women who had known the deceased and his distinguished father had assembled in the Chapel, and students from the Tuskegee High School, the Chambliss Children's House, the Lewis Adams Public School and the Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Ala., occupied special sections.

The body had lain in state since 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Scores of persons filed into the Chapel from that hour on to pay their tribute of respect. Members of the Tuskegee Institute R. O. T. C., Major John A. Welch, Commandant, in charge, served as a guard of honor. Seated with the family were members of the local chapter of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

Rev. Charles K. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, a classmate of Mr. Washington at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., officiated. He was assisted by Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, acting chaplain at the Institute.

The Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, sang. "Lead Me, Lord, in Thy Righteousness." The songs sung by the congregation included "Abide with me," and "How firm a foundation." At the request of the family, the Institute Quartet composed of Alvin J. Neely, William Wiley, Nathaniel R. McCray and Leroy Brown, sang two numbers. "Lead kindly light," and Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

The obituary and messages of condolence were read by Mrs. Sadys P. Delaney, Librarian, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala. Among the scores of messengers received by the bereaved family were expressions from former Postmaster General James A. Farley, who delivered the Founder's Day address here in April, 1940; Mayor Edward J. Kelley, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Martin F. O'Conner, President State Teachers College, Framingham, Mass., Alma Mater of Mrs. Olivia Davidson Washington, mother of the deceased, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, who was a classmate of Mr. Washington at Fisk University.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, spoke briefly paying high tribute to Mr. Washington's love for and his steadfast interest in the growth and development of the institution founded by his famous father.

The funeral message which was to have been delivered by Dr. G. Lake Imes, former Special Assistant to Dr. Robert R. Moton, was read by Rev. Kelly. Dr. Imes was unable to reach Tuskegee in time for the service because of a delay in the arrival of his train.

Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms, played the organ prelude, "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child," and for the postlude "Let us cheer the weary traveler," both by S. Coleridge-Taylor.

Two Tuskegee Fliers Killed In Air Crash

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 24 —(AP)—Army public relations tonight reported that Maj. Harold D. Martin, director of the ground school at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, and another airman were killed late yesterday in a plane crash near Reidsville, N. C.

Martin, commander of the ground school here for two years, was a resident of Washington D. C., and was an instructor at Miner Teachers College in Washington prior to entering the Army. He attended Norwich University in Vermont between 1916 and 1920 and won athletic letters in four sports.

The other flier killed, listed by public relations as pilot of the advanced trainer involved in the crash, was Flight Officer Charles W. Stephens, of Monroeville, Ala. Stephens was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Martin was an official of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Lt. Wendell P. Imes, Jr., Killed In Action, War Department Reports

CHICAGO (ANP) — Telegraphic information from the war department Dec. 27 has just revealed to Mrs. Anita Rodgers Imes news of the death of her husband, Wendell P. Imes, who was killed in action in Italy.

Lt. Imes, an officer of Company C, 370th infantry, was the son of President and Mrs. William Lloyd Imes of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Educated in the schools of New York City, he was employed at the YMCA prior to his enlistment in 1942. He won his commission in officer's training school. His bride of four months, the former Miss Anita Rodgers, daughter of the socially prominent family of Dr. and Mrs. David C. Rodgers, of Chicago, was a graduate of Talladega College this past year.

Civil War Veteran, 108, Dies In Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Henry Mack, 108, believed to be the oldest Civil War veteran in America, who would have been 109 July 4, died at the Veterans Hospital here last week.

Mr. Mack, vice-commander of the Minnesota Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, had attended eight national conventions. He suffered a fracture of the leg in a fall last December and had been in the hospital since that time.

The ex-soldier was Henry Mack, vice commander of the Minnesota Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, who had been a patient at the Minneapolis Veterans hospital since last December. He would have been 109 years of age on July 4 of this year.

Oldest Civil War Vet Dies In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS. — The oldest Civil War veteran, slave, died here this week

WIDOW OF LINCOLN FOUNDER DIES

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Mrs. Josephine Bennett, 93, widow of William L. Bennett, one of the founders of Lincoln University,

Lieut. Imes, Son Of College Head, Killed In Action

LT. WENDELL P. IMES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Lt. Wendell Phillip Imes, son of Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville college, was killed in action on the Italian front Dec. 4, the War department notified his parents this week.

Born in Plainfield, N. J., 28 years ago, Lt. Imes was in command of a platoon of Company C, of the 370th Infantry. He was graduated from the DeWitt Clinton high school of New York City, attended Bloomfield college, N. J., and New York university where he majored in art education.

Volunteering in May, 1942, he joined the 362nd Regiment, stationed in New York City. A year later he was assigned to the O.C.S. at Fort Benning, Ga., where he was commissioned a lieutenant in infantry.

Surviving Lieutenant Imes are the widow, Anita of Chicago, his parents, and a sister, Hope Mathilde of Indianapolis.

Founder of St. Louis Argus Dies

ST. LOUIS — Funeral services were held Saturday at Berea Presbyterian Church for William Mitchell, one of the founders, and retired business manager of The St. Louis Argus Publishing Company.

He came here in 1904 from Cottage Grove, Ala., and entered the newspaper field with his brother, J. E. Mitchell, in 1912. He was active in youth development; in the church, YMCA and the Masons.

Survivors besides his brother and widow, Mrs. Nannie R. Mitchell, are a son, W. Frank Mitchell, general manager of the Argus; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Zelma Mitchell; two sisters, Mrs. Sweetie Hill, this city; and Mrs. Hatie Powell, New York City; one sister-in-law, Mrs. Edwina Mitchell; and two grandchildren.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, Housing Aide, Dies

Dr. William Harry Barnes, 57, died at Mercy Hospital on Monday afternoon after an illness which has confined him to a hospital bed for months.

A member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, Dr. Barnes was a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed at press time pending attempts to have some of his sons, four of whom are in the Armed Forces, brought home for the rites.

Only one, Pvt. William Harry Barnes, Jr., stationed in Macon, Georgia, is on his way home. Captain Lloyd T. Barnes is stationed in the Marianas; 1st Lt. Leroy T. Barnes is in Burma and MM3/c Ralph W. Barnes is somewhere on the high seas. One other son, Carl, is at home. His widow, Mrs. Mattie Barnes, resides at 1315 north 15th street.

Services will be held from Zoar Methodist Church, of which the Rev. F. J. Handy is pastor, and of which Dr. Barnes was a leading layman. Internment will be at Eden Cemetery.

Dr. Barnes was born in Philadelphia in 1887, educated in Philadelphia Public Schools and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. After graduation from Medical School, Dr. Barnes specialized in Otolaryngology and Bronchoscopy. Dr. Parnes achieved outstanding success in his field and was the first Negro to be admitted to the American Board of Otolaryngology of Howard University Medical School, both of Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Staffs of Mercy Hospital, Henry Phipps Institute and Jefferson Hospital. He was also a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Association, Pennsylvania Medical Society and American Medical Association. During the World War I. Dr. Barnes served as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service at Boston, Mass.

The late Mayor S. Davis Wilson appointed him as a member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority at the time of its organization in 1937, and re-appointed him to the post in 1938. At the time of his death. Dr. Barnes was Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Authority.

DR. W. HARRY BARNES

Dr. Crump, Eminent Surgeon, Succumbs; Aided Negro Schools

Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of 837 Madison avenue, eminent surgeon and gyneologist, died Tuesday at the Flower Hospital after an illness of several months. He was 75 years old.

Long interested in the advancement of Negro welfare and education, Dr. Crump was a trustee of Tuskegee Insittute, Ala., and Howard University, Washington, D. C. In 1928, he established a scholarship at the New York Medical College for the exclusive use of Negro medical students, the first of its kind granted by a medical college in this country.

A widower, he leaves a son, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Jr., and a brother, Dr. Irving J. Crump, of Long Beach, Calif.

Newspaperman Dies in Action

Pvt. John S. Kinloch, 25, former city editor and columnist for the *California Eagle*, and nephew of the paper's editor - publisher, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, was killed in action somewhere in Germany on April 3. Well-known in New York where he was born and raised, Kinloch went west when he was 17 and studied journalism at UCLA.

Though young in the newspaper game, Kinloch was known from coast to coast as a fine writer intensely interested in the problems of the Negro people, who gave unstintingly of his time for the democratic cause. After he entered the army, he was combat correspondent for his paper, *Yank*, and other publications, but asked for a transfer to the infantry when the big push started in Germany.

Jeanette Cohen, *Eagle* columnist, wrote of Kinloch in the current issue:

"One day we will build a memorial—to you, John S. Kinloch and Dorrie Miller and Meyer Lein and Colin Kelley—to all the American Joe's who gave their lives so that we might live—not in ghettoes—not jim-growed—but so that we might live *together*."

'Aunt' Sarah Sullivan, Ex-Slave, Dies At 110

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Campbellsville, Ky., Jan. 9.—"Aunt" Sarah Sullivan, 110-year-old Negro and the oldest woman in Taylor County, died yesterday.

"Aunt" Sarah was born about 1834 on the estate of Horatio Chandler and was twice sold in slavery before emancipation.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the Union Baptist Church here.

1st Telegraph Operator Dies

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The first colored Western Union Telegraph operator here, Miss Bertha Lewis, 38, died at her home Feruary 26 after several weeks illness.

A graduate of Georgia Baptist Seminary and Tuskegee Institute, she was buried from the Tabernacle Baptist Church and buried in Lincoln Memorial Park here.

For several years Miss Lewis served on the choir of the Monumental Baptist Church, 41st and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Among the survivors are: Mrs. Virginia Lewis, mother; Mrs. Mattie Miles Chester, and Mrs. Lottie B. Gregory, Philadelphia, sisters; nieces, Mrs. Carrie Briscoe, Mrs. Lottie Mae Williams, Mrs. Josephine Burrs, Mrs. Annie Bell Holliday, Savannah; Miss Virginia Holliday and Mrs. Rosie Williams, Palm Beach; nephew, Milton Lewis Buffalo; John Holliday, Savannah; Pfc. DeWitt Holliday, Philadelphia, Somewhere in China; Lt. Willie Gregory, St. Petersburg, Fla. Somewhere in Belgium; and Matthew Gregory, Tampa, Fla.; and an uncle, Mack Williams, Charleston, S. C.

Death to Mrs. N. Clark Smith

Funeral to Be In Kansas City

WASHINGTON. — Mrs. Laura (Katrina) Smith, widow of the late N. Clark Smith, composer and musician of note, died Friday morning, Jan. 12, at Freedman's hospital here where she had been ill less than a week. She entered the hospital Monday, Jan. 8.

Mrs. Smith had been in Washington for two months, coming here from her home in Kansas City, Mo., to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Smith Henegan.

Mrs. Smith had been in ill health for over a year and decided to come East with her daughter. Her body will be returned to Kansas City for burial.

The body of Mrs. N. Clark Smith is expected to reach Kansas City Wednesday, Jan. 17. Funeral services will be held Saturday morning, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock at the Bethel A.M.E. church of which Mrs. Smith was a member.

The body will be accompanied here by Mr. and Mrs. L. Herbert Henegan, daughter and son-in-law, and by William Lawson of Chicago, Mrs. Smith's brother. Mrs. Smith lived at 2313 Tracy Ave.

53-1945

THOMAS N. ROBERTS

Roberts Rites Held Sunday At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —Funeral services for Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the personnel director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were held Sunday March 11, at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Roberts died at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., after an illness of several months.

A career man in agriculture, Mr. Roberts had been associated with the department of agriculture since 1935 when he directed a large-scale land utilization project near Tuskegee. Four years ago he joined the staff of the Secretary of Agriculture as assistant to the director of personnel.

Recognizing Mr. Robert's outstanding achievements in integrating and helping to broaden job opportunities for colored workers in agriculture, Hampton Institute, his alma mater, chose him the graduate-of-the-year in 1942. He was the second graduate of Hampton to receive such an award; Dorothy Maynor was first. Mr. Roberts was also the alumni representative on the Hampton trustee board.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Born in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 8, 1900, Mr. Roberts received his training at Voorhees Institute at Denmark, S. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Hampton, and the University of Wisconsin. Studying at Wisconsin on a Rosenwald fellowship, he was awarded a master's degree in 1931. In 1940 he returned to Wisconsin on a fellowship and completed his residential requirements for a doctorate degree in agricultural economics. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Before entering the department of agriculture, Mr. Roberts taught vocational agriculture at Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga., and at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas. His work as a teacher-trainer was soon recognized and in the summer of 1930 the Rosenwald Foundation, cooperating with extension service, made funds available for him to teach colored county agents methods and technique in cotton production.

Mr. Roberts entered the department of soil conservation in 1935 and directed the 15,000 acre land utilization project near Tuskegee. He supervised the planting of eight million pine and hardwood seedlings on 8,000 acres of eroded land, and developed 1,600 acres of pasture land. The project will eventually become a forestry laboratory for Tuskegee's school of agriculture.

Thereafter Mr. Roberts went to the Farm Security Administration where he managed the Prairie Farms projects near Tuskegee. Here he helped to resettle nearly 50 families who had been living on submarginal land.

As assistant to the personnel director of the department, Mr. Roberts had a part in selecting, orientating and placing qualified colored workers in clerical, professional, and administrative positions. During the three and a half years he was in the Washington office, the number of colored workers increased from 275 to 840.

T. Roy Reid, director of the personnel, attended the funeral rites and paid tribute to his late assistant. Mr. Roberts is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emma L. Roberts, and by a 15-year-old daughter, Miss Ann Roberts.

Pittsburgh Courier Woman's Editor For 25 Years, Dead

PITTSBURGH.—(ANP) — Mrs. Julia Bumry Jones, veteran newspaper woman, is dead here after serving as woman's editor of the Pittsburgh Courier for the past 25 years.

A graduate of Wilberforce university and a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Mrs. Jones was a short story writer of note. Her greatest distinction, however, came with the birth of her column, "Talk O' Town," in the Courier. This column is said to have reflected Mrs. Jones' entire personality.

Of the writer's many social and civic activities she was best known for her work with the National Council of Negro Women and the "Debs About Town."

Survivors are her husband, Henry Jones, and two brothers, Lonnie and William Bumry.

Necrology

NOBLE BLAKE, FAMED SCREEN PLAYER, DIES

HOLLYWOOD.— (ANP)— Noble Blake, 40-year-old cinema actor, died at a hospital in San Bernardine Wednesday and was buried a few days later from the Angelus Funeral home. Death came just as the artist completed a role in the picture, "A Thousand and One Nights," at Columbia studios.

A native of Jefferson, Texas, the tall and robust actor was in great demand in many studios for adventure pictures; he had been in Hollywood for the past 17 years. Perhaps the best role in his career was that in MGM's picture, "Kismet" for which Blake signed a lucrative contract which lasted several months.

His other pictures included important parts in "Two Years Before the Mast" at Paramount, "Ziegfeld Follies" at MGM and "God Is My Co-Pilot" at Warner Brothers. His most recent picture, "A Thousand and One Nights," featured the well-known Rex Ingram and was done in technicolor.

Son Of Negro Leader Dies After Heart Attack

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— The death of Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the late Negro leader, in Chicago, was announced by officials of Tuskegee Institute.

Washington died early Monday after a heart attack, and funeral services will be held here, the announcement said.

A sister, Portia Washington Pittman, of Tuskegee Institute, was the only survivor listed.

4 Million Negro Baptists To Honor Roosevelt

Atlanta, April 14 (AP)—The National Baptist Convention, Inc., with a membership of over 4,000,000 Negroes, will pay tribute to President Roosevelt over a nation-wide network Sunday morning.

A 15-minute program will be broadcast at 8:15 a.m. (C.W.T.) from New Orlean, with Dr. D. V. Jameson, convention president, making an address. The program will be broadcast from First African Baptist Church in New Orleans.

Dr. W. G. Crump Dead, Famed As Negro's Friend

Trustees of Tuskegee And Howard Succumbs At Flower Hospital

The death of Dr. Walter Gray Crump, internationally known surgeon, philanthropist, and friend of the Negro, was announced in New York City last Wednesday. He died in Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital and was 75 years old.

A trustee of Howard University and Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Crump established a scholarship for Negro students at New York Medical College in 1928. This scholarship is said to have been the first of its kind to be established in any medical college of the country. His interest in Negro education and progress was further shown in his regular attendance at the annual clinics at the John Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee, where he did a prodigious amount of surgery.

Dr. Crump was graduated from Princeton University in 1892, and received his medical education at what is now New York Medical College. He was one of the founders of Broad Street Hospital, and maintained professional connections with many hospitals and clinics in New York City.

Funeral services were held at Christ Episcopal Church, Pittsford N. Y., last Friday.

Two Army Airmen Killed Near Tuskegee Airfield

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Two Army airmen—one of them a veteran of the air war in Europe—were killed near here Sunday in the crash of an advanced trainer plane based at Tuskegee Army Airfield, Army public relations reported Monday.

The dead: Capt. Wendell O. Pruitt, 24, son of Melanie C. Pruitt, St. Louis, Mo. Pvt. Edward N. Thompson, 26, son of Thaddeus James Thompson, Miami, Fla.

Army authorities said Capt. Pruitt was a veteran combat pilot and was credited with downing three German planes during his duty overseas. Pilot of the ship which crashed, he held the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters.

Pvt. Thompson was a mechanic at the Tuskegee Field.

Chicago Pilot Killed In Crash

WALTERBORO, S. C.—(ANP)—Second Lt. Willis Edward Moore, a Chicagoan, was killed last week when the fighter plane he was piloting crashed about a mile and half southeast of Hendersonville, S. C.

Lt. Moore, according to Col. Guy Kirksey, commanding officer of the local army air field, was killed while on a routine combat training flight. A board of qualified officers, he announced, has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident.

MAJOR MARTIN BURIED AT ARLINGTON

Full military rites were conducted at Ft. Meyer chapel in Arlington, Va., with burial in Arlington cemetery for Maj. Harold D. Martin of Washington, D. C. Maj. Martin, ground instructor at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, was killed in a plane crash at Reedville, N. C. en route to Washington.—Harris and Ewing photo.

measure of devotion—and his life. The people of America will never forget or turn back until full victory is won on the fields of battle abroad and in the Halls of Congress..

CHARLES COLLINS, secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee:

"The Negro people in our country in the West Indies in Africa and everywhere, deeply mourn the loss of our great friend, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"He led us to the eve of victory. He brought us to the shore of a bright new world of hope, for all the common people, which he had helped to build, a world where the seeds of race hatred, oppression and poverty would not take root."

Walker Heiress Dies Suddenly

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP)—Mrs. Mae Walker Perry, adopted daughter of Mrs. A'Lelia Walker Robinson, regarded as the "Cinderella heiress" of the late Mme. C. J. Walker's cosmetic fortune, died here suddenly on Dec. 6.

The president of the Walker Beauty Products Company was born in Noblesville, Ind., about 47 years ago, but little is known also founding America's first colored plutocratic society.

The late Eurico Caruso, internationally famous Italian opera singer, named the famed Walker villa, and was among prominent socialites to personally congratulate the bride and groom.

Named Twice

The bride took up residence in Chicago with her husband after the gay nuptial festivities were over, but domestic troubles ensued and she divorced Dr. Jackson.

She later married Marion Perry, attorney and insurance executive of Pine Bluff, Ark., two children being born to this union, Walker, 18, a student at Lincoln University, Pa., and A'Lelia, 16, a Howard University freshman.

Mrs. Perry's last years were spent quietly as president of the Walker company, reported to have an annual sales in excess of $5,000,000.

Negro Leaders Mourn Passing of People's Leader

Outstanding spokesmen of the Negro people yesterday joined in mourning the passing of President Roosevelt, whom they hailed not only as a great world and national figure but as a leader in the fight against discrimination. Statements include:

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, YMCA and community leader:

"To no group in America has the death of President Roosevelt come with greater shock than to the colored people. They believe in him not because of any special favors he had ever granted to Negroes, but rather because he stood for the better life for the humble people of America, and the measures that he took to remedy the inequalities existing in our society affected the welfare of Negroes along with all the other groups concerned. Negroes along with all loyal American citizens will move forward in the interest of the successful conclusion of the war and working out of a just and durable peace."

COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., vice-president of the Communist Political Association:

The Negro people have lost a great friend and champion—the the greatest since Lincoln. President Roosevelt was a foe of white supremacy, of anti-Semitism, of injustice and bigotry wherever it existed. We shall be victorious under the leadership of our new Commander-in-Chief, President Harry S. Truman, who, I am confident, will receive the deepest and most patriotic support of Negro and white American alike.

FERDINAND C. SMITH, national secretary, National Maritime Union:

"The death of the President is not only a loss to the American people, but to all the common people of the world. Never in history is a man so highly praised for his devotion to the uplifting of the common man."

JAMES W. FORD, vice-president of the Communist Political Association:

"No section of the American people feels greater grief in the death of our beloved President than the colored people of this nation. They feel and understand the great wisdom with which Franklin D. Roosevelt approached the problems of the nation in the war and in the peace to come. They will stand behind the new President, Harry S. Truman, in his carrying out of the policies and program which President Roosevelt left for the nation."

EDWARD LEWIS, executive secretary, Greater New York Urban League:

"The nation and oppressed peoples everywhere have lost an incomparable leader in the death of the President. Our unspeakable grief in his passing must be met with an iron will to carry forward the struggle for freedom, dignity and security of all human beings. For this cause, the Commander-in-chief gave his full

of her baptism prior to her adoption by Mme. Walker's daughter when six years old.

She attended the public schools here, studied in New York, and graduated from Spelman College in Atlanta.

Historic Nuptials

She won prominence as a Cinderella girl in the early '20's when she married Dr. Gordon Jackson, popular Chicago physician, in a dazzling nuptial ceremony in New York City, reputed to have cost a million dollars.

Over 1,500 persons jammed St. Philip Episcopal Church in Harlem to witness the historic social event, and thousands milled about the area to catch a glimpse of Mme. Walker's granddaughter.

A long series of social affairs in honor of the newlyweds followed, including a gala reception at the luxurious "Villa Leware," Mme. Walker's $100,000 mansion on the Hudson, and exciting theatre parties and dinners.

How Fortune Began

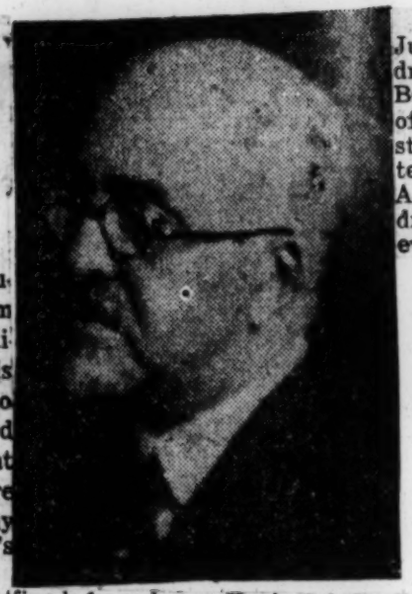
The founder of the Walker cosmetic company began her industry by refining hair pomade on a kitchen stove, and is credited with

St. Louis Buries Its First Negro Physician

Dr. W. P. Curtis Dies at 79 Years

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — Funeral services for Dr. William Parrish Curtis, first Negro licensed physician to practice his profession in this city and who served as a member of the Board of Health, were held Sunday at the First Baptist church, where he had been a member for many years. Burial was in St. Peter's cemetery last Monday morning.



Dr. Curtis, 79, died Feb. 23 at People's hospital, where he had been confined for four days.

Born in Marion, Ala., he was educated there later attending Meharry Medical college for one year, completing his medical training at Howard university where he graduated in June 1891 and came to St. Louis to establish as a physician in 1892. He had taught school in Texas and worked in the U. S. Treasury department when he was a student at Howard.

He was one of the founders of St. Louis Old Provident hospital and served as a board member until his death. He was also a charter member of the Urban League executive board; the Knights of Pythias; Anniversary club; the Sigma Pi Eta Boule and the National Medical association.

His brother, the late Dr. T. A. Curtis, who died in November 1943, had practiced dentistry here for more than 50 years. Their father, the late Alexander Curtis was a member of the Alabama Constitutional congress in 1874 and was a candidate for the United States senate.

The deceased physician is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Child Curtis; three children, Dr. Gay P. Curtis of South Bend, Ind.; William C. Curtis of Tuskegee institute and Constance Curtis, of New York, sister, Mrs. Henrietta Porter, of Atlanta, four grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Surviving are a widow, Mrs. Julia Child Curtis; three children, Dr. Guy P. Curtis of South Bend, Ind. and William C. Curtis of Tuskegee Institute, and Constance Curtis of New York; sister, Mrs. Henrietta Porter of Atlanta, Ga.; and four grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Dr. W. P. Curtis, Dean Of St. Louis Physicians, Buried

Dr. William Parrish Curtis, physician in St. Louis 52 years, died February 23, at Peoples Hospital, where he had been confined four days. He had been in ill health about a year.

Funeral services were held Sunday at 2 p.m. at First Baptist church, where he had been a member for many years. Burial was in St. Peter's Cemetery Monday at 10 a.m.

Dr. Curtis was born in Marion, Ala. in 1866. He was educated in the school there, finishing Norman and going to Meharry for one year and completing his medical training at Howard university. His father, the late Alexander Curtis, was a member of the Alabama Constitutional Congress of 1874 and a candidate for the United States Senate.

The deceased graduated in June 1891 and came to St. Louis to begin practice in 1892. He had taught school in Texas, after finishing Norman and worked in the Department of Treasury while in Howard university. His brother, the late Dr. T. A. Curtis, who died in November, 1943, came here to practice dentistry shortly after him.

Dr. W. P. Curtis was one of the founders of the Old Provident Hospital and served on its Board until his death. He was president of its Board in 1931-35; also was a charter member of the Urban League Board, the Knights of Pythias and Anniversary club and a member of the Sigma Pi Phi Eta Boule; Mound City Medical committee and National Medical Association. He was the first Negro licensed physician in the city and served on the Board of Health.

Entered Realty Business After Serving on Tuskegee Faculty

CHICAGO, Feb. 6. — Booker Taliaferro Washington, son of Booker T. Washington, Negro teacher and reformed, died of a heart ailment here yesterday. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Washington was born at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., which his father helped to found, and where his mother, Mrs. Olivia Davidson Washington, was a teacher. He was graduated from there in 1905, and later joined the faculty as assistant commandant of cadets. After several years at Tuskegee he entered the real estate business in California. He had lived in Chicago for the last few years, and gave many lectures here on his father's career.

Surviving are a son, Booker T. Washington 3d, who is in the Army; a daughter, Mrs. Nettie Washington Douglas, and a sister, Fortia Washington Pittman, of Tuskegee.

4 KILLED USING COUPE OF MRS. ROOSEVELT

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., May 19 (AP)—Four persons were killed when a convertible coupe owned by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt crashed into the rear of a parked truck near here early today.

Three of the victims were women. The fourth was a soldier from near-by Stewart Field. All were Negroes.

Two were injured and Fred Close, Dutchess County Sheriff, said that he had issued a warrant charging theft of the car to one of these, a chauffeur on the Roosevelt estate. He added that the chauffeur, James J. Johnson Jr. of Poughkeepsie, was driving the coupe when it rammed into the truck on the Middletown-Montgomery highway, having disappeared, after driving Mrs. Roosevelt from her Hyde Park home to the Poughkeepsie railroad station yesterday afternoon.

The women killed were identified as Daisy Hill, 20, and Doroty Harris, 19, both of Poughkeepsie, and Edwina Dolly Riley, 19, of 116 East 120th Street, New York. The fourth victim was identified by Stewart Field authorities as Pvt. Edison Mauldin, 18, of Winona, Tex.

Henderson Johnson, another Negro soldier from Stewart Field, was injured seriously and, with James Johnson, was taken to Horton Hospital, Middletown.

State Police Sgt. William H. Hamblin said the truck driver, Theodore Miller, 44, of Danbury, Conn., was under arrest on a charge of criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle resulting in a fatality. Miller reported, according to the police, that he had stopped his truck to study a map and light a cigarette. He waived examination before Orange County Coroner Frank M. Cromwell and was held in $2,500 bail.

into the services because of the limited space.

Representation First Allowed

At the conclusion of the conference, the colored press was advised it would be represented on the basis of representations made in its behalf.

On Saturday morning, however, the lineup had been changed to allow for the inclusion of the representatives of two more individual papers. The colored press had been dropped unceremoniously off the list.

It was only because President Roosevelt had ordered White House press credentials issued to a representative of the Atlanta Daily World that colored now get White House news directly from its source.

Sole Bargaining Rights

The White House Correspondents' Association has exclusive "bargaining" rights where the working of newspaper men in the White House is concerned. It makes the rules and adopts procedures.

It has refused to act on the application of the colored correspondent. It has indicated, as in the present instance, that it does not represent colored people in its "bargaining" councils.

Number Raised by White House

Overruling the action of the association, the White House itself sanctioned the attendance of the colored representative. As a result, instead of being one of twelve news and radio men, he was one of thirteen.

Faced with a tremendous task, President Truman, it is said, will have to show the same courage as did President Roosevelt in combating the "lily-white" influences around him if he hopes to have the respect, support and votes of colored America.

Colored Newsman at Last Rites Despite Opposition

Press Organization Excludes Only Certified Reporter; White House Okeys Him

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Despite efforts of the White House Correspondents' Association to exclude the only colored White House correspondent from the funeral services for President Roosevelt in the East Room, he was admitted.

The fault was not President Truman's. He had no knowledge of the incident. Even had he known, he could, perhaps, have done nothing about it, for the arrangements were entirely in the hands of the White House staff.

At a conference on Friday between representatives of the association, radio, and Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, it was decided to allow only 12 newsmen and radio men

Augusta, Ga., Herald
June 2, 1945

BETTIS ACADEMY PRESIDENT DIES

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Alfred W. Nicholson, venerable president of Bettis Academy, Negro boarding school bordering Aiken and Edgefield counties, is dead in his 85th year, after a connection of 60 years with the school, the first 10 as principal and the last 50 as president.

Alfred Nicholson, though dark of skin was white of soul, and his gentle spirit now dwells with the saints in immortality. One of those saints is Nicholson's predecessor and only other president of the school that has meant much to the colored race, the Rev. Alexander Bettis, founder of the school.

About 50 years ago to the day (it was May 13, 1895) the young man Nicholson held the old man Bettis in his arms and that was how he died. In telling about it, Nicholson said, "I went to sleep and dreamed that I was mounting up, up, up, right through the ceiling of the room, and I was saying, 'It's all right now . . . It's all right now.' Suddenly, I was awake and Bettis was calling to me. Such a strange feeling, he said, had crept over him. Then I put my arms about him and held him close, and I knew what the dream meant."

Before the first building was erected and was only a plan in the mind of Bettis, he looked ahead to the time teachers would be needed for the school he was determined should be built for the uplift of his people. He proposed to his churches of which he was pastor that they select apt young men and send them off to be educated, defraying their expenses. Two thus chosen were Hampton Matthias and Alfred W. Nicholson, the latter a member of Pleasant Grove Baptist church. They were studying at the Schofield school in Aiken and Atlanta University while Bettis Academy was being built. The plan was for one to serve as principal while the other continued his education in alternate years. The school opened its doors January 1, 1882, with Hampton as principal the first year and Nicholson the second. But about the third year Hampton died and Nicholson continued to serve as principal until the death of Bettis ten years later.

Under the presidency of Nicholson the school has grown beyond the fondest dreams of Bettis. From the one building for day students the number has increased to more than a dozen with dormitory accommodations for boarding students and all equipment of a modern educational institution, taking a student through grammar and high school and junior college.

About 55 years ago Alfred Nicholson was married to Edna Cohen who was his devoted companion and helper through all these years. One of the most colorful occasions at the Academy was their Golden Wedding anniversary a few years ago. At their home, "Open Door," on the Bettis campus they have lived graciously this half century, and their lives have been a benediction not only to the colored people but to white friends as well.

On Sunday, May 20, President Nicholson died, and on Thursday the funeral services were held from Quinby Chapel at Bettis Academy.

Famed Pianist, Cholera Victim, Dies In India

Chicago Defender
5-26-45

By DETON J. BROOKS
(Defender War Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, India.—Among the first victims of the cholera scourge now sweeping this overcrowded city was the "Count Basie" of the Far East, Teddy Wetherford, American Negro pianist and band leader whose reputation extended throughout the entire orient.

Long a stellar attraction in the famed Wintergardens and Princess rooms of the Grand Hotel, largest hostelry in Calcutta, where his all-Indian band beat out the latest dance tunes in American style rhythm, Wetherford was fatally stricken on the first day of the epidemic.

5-26-45

Well known throughout the Far East where he had spent the last 20 years, Teddy came to Calcutta from Shanghai, China shortly after the Jap invasion there. Since the outbreak of the Pacific war, resulting in thousands of American troops being stationed here, Wetherford had become a byword among GIs. Nightly both white and colored soldiers accompanied by the Anglo-Indian version of the bobby socks girls crowded the dance floor at the Wintergardens, for Teddy's band produced the best jitterbug music out here. Tall, dark with a thick head of bushy hair he also presented one of the most colorful spectacles in this city of many races as he and his attractive Anglo-Indian wife moved from place to place.

For the past two weeks the daily toll of dead due to cholera has been greater than the number of soldiers killed on the Burma battle-fronts. On an average 75 to 80 new cases are reported to the health authorities each day. In addition it is hard to estimate the number of emaciated destitute coolies who crawl in some hovel to die and who are not reported as cholera cases.

5-26-45

Visciousness of this epidemic clearly outlines how difficult it is to establish proper health control in a large Indian city where teeming millions know nothing about elementary sanitation. Coming as it does from dirty food and untreated water cholera could be easily controlled if proper health measures would be followed.

But vendors crowd the dirty streets hawking insect-covered fruit and other edibles to thousands of ready buyers who seem impervious to their potential danger. And at most any corner tattered laborers can be seen stooping before a broken water main or pool of muddy water quenching their thirst with no regard to the germs that may be present.

India's Big Problem

This is one of India's big problems—training in sanitation—and yet while political agitation for independence seeths, practically no organized attempt is being carried on by Indian leaders themselves to give the millions of underprivileged this much needed training.

First sign that this dread disease had struck the European community, came when 16 cases developed among civilians and officers housed at the Grand Hotel. Though authorities claim that examination disclosed that the victims had been infected elsewhere the hostelery was immediately closed to incoming guests, its dining rooms and dance halls shut down and the American military moved every American officer to other quarters in less than three hours.

5-26-45

The large hotel ordinarily bustling with life and music took on the appearance of a haunted house as Indian bearers groaning under heavy loads of baggage helped in the exodus of those who fled in much the same manner as rats would leave a sinking ship.

With thousands of American troops—great numbers of whom are Negroes—stationed here, this epidemic has been of major concern to American military authorities. But due to the traditional airtight system of medical control only three cases have developed among the GIs and these outside of the Calcutta area proper.

Bomber Crashes Near Ala. Field

afro-American
6-16-45

Crew on Training Flight From Godman Field

CORPORAL SURVIVES

Worst Disaster for 477th Bombardment Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Seven members of the 477th Bombardment Group were killed near here early Wednesday morning when their B-25 training plane crashed in a swamp.

It was the group's first fatal accident and occurred shortly after the plane took off from Gunter Field, Ala., just after midnight, on a return flight to the group's base at Godman Field, Ky.

The dead, including four flight officers and three enlisted men, are:

F/O Denny C. Jefferson, N. Little Rock, Ark.;
F/O Edward Glover, Chicago;
F/O Raymon F. Noches, Junction City, Kans.;
Cpl. Henry H. Valentine, Kansas City, Mo.;
Cpl. Luther A. Cox, Jackson, Ga.;
Pvt. James H. Ewing, Springfield, Ohio.
F/O Charles E. Wilson, Chicago;

Cpl. Selwyn Wilson, lone survivor of the crash, is reported in a serious condition at the Gunter Field hospital, but is expected to recover.

All the victims were members of the 619th Bombardment Squadron except Flight Officer Jefferson and Pvt. Ewing, who are attached to the 118th Base Unit of E Squadron.

Trevor Bacon, Singing Star Killed in Auto Accident

People's Voice

Trevor Bacon, singing sensation with Tab Smith's band died Saturday morning as the result of injuries received in an auto accident outside Charleston, S.C. He was driving one of two station wagons used to transport the Tab Smith band and was the only person to receive serious injury.

Michael Hedley, saxaphonist with the band suffered a head injury but is not in danger. The singer died six hours after the accident, never regaining consciousness.

Bacon was only 33 years old and was at the height of his popularity. He left New York just two weeks ago after telling PV that he had made several recordings which he predicted would surpass some of the hits he had already made. 4-21-45

The Indianapolis born songster had catapulted to fame with the Rendezvous added to their popularity. Their first record was an instant hit with Trevor singing *I'll Live True To You*. 4-21-45

Lucky Millinder band in which he also served as guitarist. His recording of *When The Lights Go On All Over The World* literally took the nation by storm. It easily took the leading position on the juke boxes. His recordings of *Big Fat Mama* and *Sweet Slumber* were almost as phenomenal.

About a year ago Trevor and his life-long buddy, Tab Smith, left the Millinder band to start a combination of their own. The artistry of the two men—Smith's alto saxaphone playing and Bacon's singing—was of such excellence that the new venture was a box office success almost from the very start. An engagement at the Elks'

Bacon started his singing career in amateur contests in Indianapolis. Earl Hines heard him and signed him inmmediately. He came to New York in '36 and began studying music and taking singing lessons. In 1937 he went to the Lucky Millinder band and from there the story is one of unparalleled success for a male singer. His death struck the theatrical colony here with such shocking suddeness that it left many people virtually speechless.

ANP EX-EDITOR DIES 4-26-45

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Naham D. Brascher, 65, first editor of the Associated Negro Press, died here last week. The Call

Surgeon Dies; Kegee, Howard Board Member

Philadelphia Tribune

5-12-45

NEW YORK, (ANP) — Dr. Walter Gray Crump, white, widely known surgeon and philanthropist who was interested in Negro advancement and who served as a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University, died at the Flower and Fifth Avenue hospital here Wednesday. He was 75 years old.

Dr. Crump in 1928 established at the New York Medical College a scholarship for the exclusive use of Negro students. Said to be the first of its kind granted by a medical college in this country, he followed through by giving aid to deserving young students and practitioners. For years he was a fixture at the annual clinics at John Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee where he did a prodigious amount of work in surgery. Physicians from all over the United States attended that clinic and many of them grew to know Dr. Crump as they watched him perform heavy schedules of operations during the Tuskegee refresher course. He was active as a trustee at Howard where he was especially interested in the medical school.

Dr. Crump graduated from Princeton in 1892, received his medical degree from what is now New York Medical College, helped established Broad Street hospital and the New York Medical College, for women, was a former chief of the surgeon's division of the Flower and and Fifth Avenue hospital and consulting professor of surgery at New York Polyclinic Medical school and hospital. He was a gynecologist and authority on cancer. Funeral services were held at Christ Episcopal church, Pittsford, N. Y. on Friday.

Aiken, S. C. Standard & Review
May 23, 1945

NEGRO EDUCATOR DIES AT BETTIS

Professor A. W. Nicholson president of Bettis Junior College for Negroes, since organization some sixty years ago died Sunday night at his home on the campus of the college after being in declining health for some time.

Prof. Nicholson was 85 years old. He was born in Edgefield and his outstanding work as a Negro educator will live in the lives of the Negro youth who have come under his influence.

Funeral services will be held on the campus of Bettis Academy Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Willard Hightower will officate. Burial will be in the family cemetery.

He is survived by his widow Edna L. Nicholson, one daughter Rosa Weaver and one son Charlie Nicholson and a number of grandchildren.

Air Crash Victim Buried With Honors In St. Louis

Chicago, Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS.—Final rites for Capt. Wendell Oliver Pruitt, 24-year-old air hero, were held at the St. Elizabeth Catholic church here Thursday morning. The funeral mass and sermon were offered by Father D. Andrews.

Capt. Pruitt, wearer of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with six Oak Leaf Clusters was killed in a plane crash Sunday, April 15, at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, where he was a flight instructor.

He was buried with full military honors in St. Peter's cemetery.

In his sermon, Father Andrews declared that Capt. Pruitt dedicated his life for the welfare of the people and his country and for the establishing of a lasting peace. "Some one must pay the price, some one must make the sacrifice," he said. 4-28-45

"Capt. Pruitt is dead," said Father Andrews, "but the fruits of his life will be multiplied over this earth. He was a student; a man who used his intellectual abilities to achieve. All of us could learn from Wendell Pruitt the necessity of labor to accomplish our goal. We knew him as an interesting and unassuming young man, daring, but not bold; vigorous and energetic, but not offensive; a good citizen, a good friend and a devout Catholic. We needed a modern hero for us to pattern our lives so God called him home," he said.

As the body of the captain, who completed over 70 missions over enemy territory and in whose honor the mayor declared Dec. 12, 1944, "Capt. Wendell Pruitt Day," was borne from the church to the strains of "Going Home," by Lieutenants James B. Garrott, Milton Williams, John F. Briggs, Owen E. Hague, Captains Forrest E. Pritchett and Richard C. Pullam, pallbearers, several hundred persons, unable to get inside the tiny church wept openly on the sidewalks.

At the final resting place of Capt. Pruitt, six enlisted men, stood at "Present Arms" forming a guard of honor. And as taps were sounded by the bugler in the distance, Mrs. Elijah Pruitt, mother of the hero, fell to her knees before the simple grey coffin.

The Passing Of Mrs. Joseph Charles Price

Star of Zion

(An Editorial)

The almost sudden death of Mrs. Joseph Charles Price, sainted and beloved widow of the illustrious Founder of Livingstone College, removes from the scene one of the most beautiful and striking figures Zion Methodism has ever known. Quiet, unassuming, dignified and self-possessed, she maintained in a half century of graceful widowhood a poise and sweetness of personality unsurpassed by any woman of our times.

Always present at the opening, on Founder's Day and at commencements of Livingstone College, cherishing as she must have the memories of her sojourn there with her lamented and immortal husband, she, in her beauty and grace of later life, was the constant and never-to-be-forgotten link between the past and the present. The last observance of Founder's Day, February 14th, fell actually on Mrs. Price's 84th birthday, so that the day was an honor to and an observance of her long and beautiful life as well as that of her famous husband. 6-28-45

Thus it happens that after sixty-three years the beautiful woman, who in her young and tender years, was the inspiration and helpmate of the great and noble pioneer of Christian Education for Zion Methodism, the immortal Joseph Charles Price, now falls on sleep and goes to join him to whom she remained divinely faithful for a half century after his death so early in life, when life for both of them seemed to hold long years of wedded bliss.

Mrs. Price will be missed amid the scenes of the maples and the oaks, but as she that was mortal sleeps in the tomb in the ground that was sacred to this beloved couple, their souls will be united in a land where partings are no more.

NEGRO LEADER DIES AT HOME

Star of Zion

Mrs. Jennie Smallwood Price, 83, widow of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, founder of Livingstone College and noted Negro educator, died yesterday morning at her home on West Monroe Street. She succumbed to a heart ailment. 6-28-45

SUCCUMBS

MRS. JOSEPH CHARLES PRICE

Mrs. Price was a co-worker with her husband in the founding of the local Negro institution. She has since her residence here been a leader in both the educational and church fields.

She was reared in the home of an Episcopal priest at New Bern, and was a member of the Episcopal church until her marriage to Dr. Price, who was a Methodist minister.

She was formerly a member of Soldiers Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church. She was one of the founders of the Kings Daughters, and an active worker in the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. Later she identified herself with Moore's Chapel. She continued her active church life there.

She was also one of the founders of the Sans Souci Club, a literary and social organization that contributed much to the cultural and social life of the college.

She leaves a son, J. Crummell Price, a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill, and four grandchildren.—The Salisbury Sunday Post.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks 19th St. Baptist Pastor Dies, Age 93

Washington Tribune

Rev. Walter H. Brooks, many years pastor of Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, died at the age of 93, on Thursday, July 6 at 12 midnight, at his home, 1136 Eighteenth Street, N.W., after a brief illness.

Surving are his wife, Mrs. Viola Brooks, three daughters, Mrs. Alberta Terrell, Miss Julia Brooks, Mrs. Antoinette A. Mitchell, and a son Albert N. D. Brooks, a sister, Mrs. Lucy Lewis, Richmond, Va.

By WILLIAM I. LEE, Sr.

7-7-45

Walter Henderson Brooks was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 30, 1851, the son of Albert R. and Lucy Goode Brooks, both of whom were earnest and devout Christians. For fourteen years of his life he was a slave; but in 1866, at the age of fifteen, he entered Lincoln University. There he remained for seven years, graduating from college with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1872, and completing the one-year course in theology in 1873. The degree of Doctor of Divinity has since been conferred upon him by Howard University, and other institutions, and those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws by Lincoln.

Dr. Brooks began to preach the gospel before he left college, having professed faith in Christ in 1867. When the Ashmun Presbyterian Church was organized at Lincoln in 1868, he became an elder along with the late Hon. Archibald Grimke. In 1873, however, he became convinced that it was his duty to follow the teachings of the Baptist denomination, and accordingly in November he was united — by baptism with the First African Baptist Church of Richmond, the pastor, Rev. James H. Holmes, performing the ceremony. Shortly thereafter he became a clerk in the Richmond post-office. He resigned his position to become Sunday-school missionary for Virginia by appointment of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, Penn. He was licensed to preach and on December 24, 1876, formally ordained by the First African Baptist Church.

Preached in Richmond

In April, 1877, Dr. Brooks became pastor of the Second African Baptist Church of Richmond. This position he held until October, 1880, when he went to Louisiana as Sunday-school missionary for the American Baptist Publication Society. In 1882 he was called to the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., and in November of that year entered upon his notable period of service as pastor in the National Capital. Here he has remained ever since.

His activities as a temperance worker were recognized from the beginning of his ministry, and in 1875, brought him into national prominence as the result of his outspoken attitude against and condemnation of the liquor traffic. During the years of his Washington ministry, his temperance talks brought him praise and scorn in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere as he traveled near and far in local option campaigns. His power and influence were recognized by his white friends—and he was chosen chaplain of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, which position he held for seven years. He was a delegate from the body to the convention which organized the American National Anti-Saloon League with Hiram Price as its first president.

Friend of Cromwell

In Virginia, Dr. Brooks was associated with the late Professor John W. Cromwell and others in the work of Virginia Historical Society of which Professor Cromwell was the founder. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Women and Girls, the Stoddard Baptist Home, the Virginia Theological Semeinary and College, Lynchburg, Va., and a member of the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the features of the commencement season at Lincoln University in 1932 was the presence of the two surviving members of the class of 1872, Dr. Brooks and Hon. Thomas E. Miller, L.L.D., who has since passed and to whose funeral Dr. Brooks journeyed to South Carolina to offer the last sad rites to the memory of his college classmate of the bygone days.

Not only has Rev. Brooks traveled extensively over this country, but he has been abroad twice and has visited some of the capitals of the principal European nations.

By his first marriage, ten children were born, four of whom survive, namely, Mrs. Alberta B. Terrell, Miss Julia E. Brooks, Mrs. Antionette A. Mitchell, and Mr. Albert Neal Dow Brooks. After years of happy companionship, Mrs. Eva Brooks departed this life on June 26, 1912. On November 27, 1915, Mrs. Florence M. Swann, of Washington, D. C., was married to Dr. Brooks. After traveling together in Christian paths and a devoted family union, she too departed this life November 11, 1931.

His Parents

Daniel Von Groning purchased Lucy Goode Brooks, the mother of the subject of this biography, as a favor to Albert R. Brooks, his father, that she might be free. He was reimbursed in the sum paid for her at the time of the sale in 1858, and he accordingly kept his promise; but the lad, Walter Henderson Brooks, was not free by this instrument. The manumission only included Mrs. Lucy Goode Brooks, two children, Robert Peel, a child of five summers, Alberta, a babe at the breast, and provided for the freedom of an unborn child, Lucy. As the sale of his mother included other children, these passed into other hands. The children who remained slaves aside from those included in the Von Gruning purchase, were Margaret Ann, Prince Albert, David Burr, and Walter Henderson. The first of the four died a slave in the far south the result of a second sale, while the other three were slaves until on the morning of April 3, 1865, Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Southern Confederacy, was in flames and the victorious Federal troops marched triumphantly into the city. 7-2-45

From the sad-faced boy of 1865, the lad, Walter, shown forth as a meteor for brilliance and soon found himself in the fixed company of men of letters, religion, culture, wealth and refinement, which when viewed in the retrospect, reads like the fable of the centuries past and gone.

On the occasion of his fifty-sixth anniversary of his pastorate of his church, the President of the United States, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, sent the following letter:

53-1945

New Jersey

Rites Held for Capt. Richardson

The Afro American
Baltimore, MD.

NEW YORK — Capt. Adrian Richardson, 53, who was master of the ill-fated liberty ship, S.S. Frederick Douglass, and former master of a U.S. transport in World War I, died last week at the Medical Center here.

CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON

12-15-45

Funeral rites were held Nov. 30, at the Masonic Temple and burial followed in Rose Hill Cemetery in New Jersey.

Survived Enemy Subs

The S.S. Douglass, the third ship to bear the name of a colored person, was launched in Baltimore in May, 1943, and made six successful Atlantic crossings before being torpedoed by enemy subs in Sept., 1943. All members of the mixed crew survived.

He was later assigned to the S.S. Robert Lowry and made numerous trips to both Atlantic and Pacific ports. In April, 1944, after a particularly harrowing crossing, Capt. Richardson declared he wouldn't take $10,000 for another such trip.

Stricken in Antwerp

But he continued in the service and in April, 1945, was stricken with pneumonia at Antwerp, Belgium.

He returned to the States recently after several months in Army hospitals overseas.

Capt. Richardson was a native of Phillipsburg, St. Martin's Dutch West Indies, but was orphaned when four years old and adopted by Capt. A. C. Chaney, a white sea captain of Cambridge, Mass. 12-15-45

Cabin Boy at 10

He often said that the sea was his life. At the age of 10, he was a cabin boy, and six years later was issued his first license as a mate on a sail ship. At 18, he received his first master's papers in Boston, and at 23 was a full-fledged captain.

He boasted that he had held all positions on a ship from sailor to engineman and that his travels had taken him to every seaport in the world.

In World War I, he was captain of a U.S. troop transport. Before entering the merchant marine service in August, 1942, he commanded the S.S. Louise and a transport carrying troops to the Pacific war zone.

33rd Degree Mason

He was a 33rd degree Mason and held membership in the Ancient Order of Firesters. Reared as a Catholic, he shied from attending any particular church saying that he preferred to go where "all men are treated alike."

Capt. Richardson is survived by his wife, the former Miss Octavia Waters, of Norfolk, Va., a son, Pfc. Arthur A. Richardson, recently honorably discharged from the Army after serving in the South Pacific; and a brother, Charles Richardson, all of New York.

Tisdale Rites Held in Harlem

NEW YORK—Funeral services for the late Clarence Tisdale, tenor, who died at his home here on New Year's Day, were held on January 4 at Grace Congregational Church.

Tisdale, who had sung in Australia, England and France, as well as night clubs in this country, was born 65 years ago in Louisville, Ky. He leaves a wife, the former Miss Peggy Govern.

Tisdale's career began with the Right Quintet. His cycle was eleven. He spent eleven years in Australia, eleven at Willie Pegue's in Sheepshead Bay, N.Y., and as many on the Ziegfeld Roof on Broadway.

His Singing a Legend

His singing with Carroll Boyd, Dick Campbell, Rollin Smith and Broadway Jones is a legend of both the Gay White Way and Harlem.

He also organized the Tisdale Trio. It sang before the rich in the Mayfair district and the intelligensia of Harlem's Sugar Hill when Clinton Moore gave the town its most exclusive night spot in the early Thirties.

He was known for his technique in voice production and clever arrangements of new hits or selling an old favorite. He retired from singing two years ago but was still closely identified with the entertainment world.—Ted Yates.

Mrs. Priscilla Brice Passes

Mrs. Priscilla Brice, one of Atlanta's oldest citizens, was killed accidentally by an automobile while crossing the street coming from West Mitchell CME church of which she was a member and loved so dearly. She was a devout christian; a kind and gentle neighbor, a great asset to her community, spreading sunshine wherever she went. She will long be remembered by the hundreds of people who knew her. She leaves five grandchildren and other relatives to mourn her passing. She will be greatly missed in her community, also in her church. She will be funeralized Thursday (today) at the West Mitchell Street CME church. Rev. Shorts will officiate. Interment Southview Cemetery.

Dorothy Hendrickson, Assistant Principal Of P. S. 89, Dies; In School System 25 Years

School Official Dies

Miss Dorothy M. Hendrickson, who attended P. S. 89, as a student, was later appointed there as a teacher, and for the past seven years served as assistant principal, Thursday morning, at her home, succumbed from a heart attack 270 Convent avenue. Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon from St. Philip's Church with the rector, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, officiating.

The deceased not only served the City School system for the past twenty-five years but received her education in the system. She attended Public Schools 94, 89, 119, and graduated from Wadleigh High School and Hunter College. She received her M. A. degree in economics at Columbia University.

The late Miss Hendrickson taught at P. S. 89 for three and a half years, later going to Junior High School P. S. 20, where she served for twenty years. In 1937 she was appointed assistant principal at P. S. 89, which position she held at the time of her death. Last September, due to poor health she was granted a sabbatical leave which was renewed for the spring semester.

Miss Hendrickson, the daughter of the late John and Lillie Hendrickson, was born in New York City, August 17, 1897. She was affiliated with the following organizations: Hope Day Nursery, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, YWCA, Boys Works Committee of Harlem YMCA, Women's Council of Urban League of Greater New York, Community Service Society, and the Harlem Committee of Henry Street Nurses.

Following the last rites the body was laid to rest in St. Philip's Gardens of Cypress Hills Cemetery. John White of Jersey City was the undertaker.

School Resolution

At the services a resolution was signed by the faculty of P. S. 89 of which Julius Gluck is principal, stated that in their association with her for seven years the faculty found her to be "sympathetic, understanding, unselfish and vitally concerned with the welfare of the children in her charge and equally concerned with that of her fellow workers." The resolution also mentioned the staff of P. S. 89 and the field of education have sustained enormous loss in her untimely passing, . . . and that we strive, to the best of our ability, to carry on the work to which she gave so much."

Late DOROTHY HENDRICKSON

VETERAN SINGER DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK — The passing of Clarence Tisdale last week at the age of 65, ended one of the race's most colorful musical careers. He died at his home, 133 West 138th street, after an illness of five months. Funeral services were held last Thursday at the Grace Congregational church.

Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1877, Mr. Tisdale received his early education there and later attended Chicago university. In Chicago, he launched a singing career at the Pekin theatre. Soon after, he went to Australia, where he remained for ten years. On that continent, the singer became a favorite among persons of high ranking authority and was given entree to theatres and homes throughout the Nation. On his departure, he was told by the Lord Mayor that he might return to Australia at anytime without posting the usual bond demanded of foreigners.

ON ZIEGFELD ROOF

Back in America, Mr. Tisdale joined the Right Quintet, working in downtown New York and New

CLARENCE TISDALE

Jersey for a number of years. For two and a half years the quintet appeared on the Ziegfeld Roof and for six years they were the feature attraction at the famed Villepigne Inn.

The Tisdale Trio was formed in later years comprising Carrol Boyd, Rollin Smith and Mr. Tisdale. They sang at the Coq Rouge for seven years.

In 1942 the musician joined the Merchant Marine and sailed for one and a half years. It is believed that his illness was precipitated by these trips.

Always enthusiastic, energetic and looking far younger than his actual years, Mr. Tisdale had developed a remarkable repertoire of songs in the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages. He was a member of the Clef club, the Negro Actors' guild, the Good Hearts and Local 802.

He was married in 1939 to the former Peggy Govern of New York.

Gertrude Martin, An Outstanding Concert Violinist, Succumbs

Gertrude Martin, internationally known concert violinist, succumbed at Beth Israel Hospital, following an emergency operation which necessitated the administering of two transfusions. Although the talented musician's health seemed to have been improving, she suddenly took a turn for the worse and passed away on Thursday.

She was funeralized on Sunday from St. Philip's P. E. Church, with the rector, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop performing the services. Miss Martin lay in state in the half-casket; on her shoulder was pinned a huge orchid by Col Julian.

The late Miss Martin was a staff member of the Boas School. At the time of her demise the 35-year-old artist was completing a viola section for Claude Marchant, noted dancer and her former associate at the Boas School.

Her parents established one of the first music schools in Harlem, which was located for years, at West 136th street. The late violinist had studied abroad and had given a large number of concerts in the West Indies. Her arrangements were played by leading musicians.

Her last performance was several weeks ago when she was guest star at the dedication of the Salvation Army Servicemen Club's baby grand piano. She delighted the servicemen with her rendition of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

She is survived by her mother, and a brother, Cpl. David Martin, veteran of Okinawa campaign.

Richardson, Liberty Ship Skipper, Dies

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
12-13-43

NEW YORK — Capt. Adrian Richardson, former skipper of the ill-fated Liberty Ship Frederick Douglas, and the Liberty Ship Robert Lowry, died at the Medical Center here Tuesday, Nov. 27 at 4 a. m.

Capt. Richardson, who was seized with an attack of pneumonia while aboard the Lowry in April, never fully recovered. He died at 53 years of age. He was the only one of the three Negro commanders of Liberty Ships who had his vessel shot from under him. The SS Frederick Douglas, with other ships was lost in a convoy when torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean in September, 1943.

BODY LAY IN STATE

His funeral was held in the Masonic Temple Friday, Nov. 30 at 7 p. m., where the body was allowed to lay in state. In the interim, hundreds viewed the remains of the former skipper. The body was interred in Rose Hill cemetery, Linden, N. J.

Capt. Richardson was born in Phillipsburg, St. Martin, Dutch West Indies, where at the age of 12, he was adopted by a white man, a Captain Chaney, a seafarer, who brought his adopted son to Boston, Mass., where the latter received his education. Most of the time, however, young Richardson was at sea.

At the age of 18 he had obtained a limited mariner's license and at 21 had been licensed to take any vessel of any tonage on any waters. He was the first Negro to have an American master mariner's license.

During the first World War Captain Richardson mastered an Army transport for the United States Navy. He took an examination for a position with the United States Weather Bureau at Washington and made the highest percentage which was 96.6, and on another occasion made a percentage of 90.6, but when he was called for the post it was discovered that he was a Negro, and he was excused.

Subsequently, he consulted a prominent Boardway law firm relative to the matter, who promised to see that Captain Richardson obtained the position, but the latter explained that if he was not wanted in Washington, he would not go there. 12-15-43

CONTACTED ROOSEVELT

When World War II started, the skipper had his wife to write President Roosevelt, pointing out his marine rating. Following ian investigation by the late President, Captain Richardson was given an assignment to take an Army transport from New Orleans, La

Enroute to Louisiana traveling by Pullman in company with three white and three colored members of his crew, on arriving in a city in Alabama, an incident of race prejudice was confronted.

In the railroad station, one of the colored men who requested a sale of a container of coffee to be consumed on the outside, was not only refused, but was manhandled by a policeman.

Captain Richardson telephoned news of the incident to Washington, where officials, in turn-contacted New Orleans. The upshot of it was that on arrival at New Orleans, Captain Richardson was assigned to a smaller ship than he was supposed to have, while the white men were told that they could not sail with him.

At a personal cost of $40, Captain Richardson complained to Washington by telephone. Consequently he was assigned a larger ship, and permitted to retain the white members of his crew.

RETURNS SAFELY

Returning safely from a voyage with his vessel, the Negro captain requested a transfer to the Merchant Marine Service, and as a result was assigned to command the new Liberty Ship Frederick Douglas.

Following the loss of this ship he was placed in command of the Liberty Ship Robert Lowry, which he took across on several trips, and shuttled from England to France on D-Day in the thickest of the fighting.

Last April, when the Lowery was hit in a fog by another ship rescuers came aboard and discovered Captain Richardson suffering from a high fever. He was taken off and hospitalized in Belgium for two months, and later brought to the states, where he received treatment in several hospitals for a lung operation which was performed Saturday previous to the day of his death.

Captain Richardson is survived by his wife, Mrs. Octavia Waters Richardson, a native of Norfolk, Va., and one son, Arthur Richardson and a brother.

CBS Baritone Soloist Dies From Pneumonia

New York Age

Late CLYDE BARRIE

Clyde Barrie, Of Radio Fame, Dies In Harlem Hospital

New York Age
New York, N. Y.
12-15-43

Clyde Barrie, who won national radio fame when he substituted for Paul Robeson who became ill before a broadcast in 1943, died Tuesday night of bronchial pneumonia in Harlem Hospital. The noted baritone singer was soloist for the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

The deceased who was educated in public schools in Brooklyn and Bronx, began his musical career at an early age. In order to secure money to pay for his music lessons, he worked at odd jobs, such as elevator boy, bellhop, red cap, theatre usher, and messenger.

After singing in several Harlem churches, friends urged him to audition for Major Bowes' Amateur Hour. Following a successful appearance on Mr. Bowes' show in 1935, he was given a CBS audition. It was later that year that he substituted for Paul Robeson and won national fame.

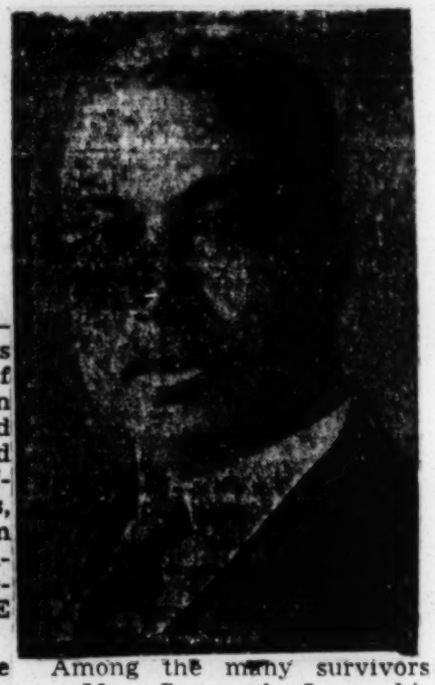
Late CLYDE BARRIE

Five years later he led the twenty-second quadrennial convention of the Republican party in the opening in Philadelphia by singing "America." In December 1940 he made his New York Concert debut at Town Hall.

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at St. Martin's Church, with the rector, Rev. John H. Johnson, officiating. Cremation followed at Fresh Pond Crematory, Maspeth, L. I.

The survivors include: his widow, Mrs. Ivey Barrie, a son, Chester, a sister, Elsie Barrie; a brother, Stanley Barrie, and a father, Percy B. Barrie.

Death Claims One Of Race's Wealthiest Men



WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Funeral services for Charles Henry Jones, considered one of the wealthiest colored men in the state of North Carolina, and listed in Who's Who In Colored America, as the owner of an office building, apartment houses, 181 dwellings in Winston-Salem and vicinity, in addition to considerable acreage, were held recently at Goler Memorial AME Zion Church here.

The main auditorium of the church and the overflow rooms were filled with persons who came from various sections of the state and immediate community to pay a final tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. 7-21-45

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Witherspoon, pastor of Goler Memorial Church where Mr. Jones served as trustee, delivered the principal eulogy.

Others appearing on the program were, Editor L. Logan Kearse, the Rev. R. L. Peters, the Rev. C. E. Norment; Edward Gholson, Dr. E. L. Atkins, Dr. R. S. Hairston, C. S. Smithdeal; W. S. Scales, D. W. Anderson. Taking part were Mrs. D. Haith, Mrs. Ethel Wright, and Mrs. Dorothy Venable.

Born in Morrisville, N. C., May 25, 1875, Mr. Jones died on June 22 last following a protracted illness. He came to this city at an early age, and near the turn of the century opened a grocery store in the old Grogan Building on Fourth street (where the Lafayette Theatre now stands).

His success in that business was sufficient to warrant his venture into other enterprises, the real estate business claiming his chief attention. The Jones Building, standing now at the corner of Third and Church streets, represented "a desire to concentrate his business interests," it was stated. His actual property evaluations were placed at $250,000.

THE SURVIVORS 7-21-45

Among the many survivors are Mrs. Savannah Jones, his widow ;Charles Jones Jr., presently serving with the United States armed forces in the Marines; Charles Jones, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones Jr.

Mr. Jones was described as a man of wide community interests. "Brother Jones lived in house by the side of the road, and was a friend to man," declared Dr. Witherspoon in the eulogy.

When Mr. Jones became seriously ill more than a year ago his desire was, according to the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, to see the newly purchased Goler church paid out of debt. "That was a prayer which was answered," stated Dr. Witherspoon, "for within two years and seven months after the church was negotiated the debt, Jones passed on.

The body was interred at Goodwill Cemetery, Madison, N. C., the home of Mrs. Jones.

53-1945

Ohio

Ex-Minister to Liberia Buried

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held Monday in Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, former Minister to Liberia, physician and medical examiner for the U.S. Pension Office.

8-4-45

Dr. Johnson was born in 1874 in Darke County, Ohio, attended Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., Northern University, Ada, Ohio, and Howard University.

Between the periods of attending these schools he taught school in Darke and Mercer Counties.

Once White House Messenger

During the Theodore Roosevelt administration he worked as a messenger at the White House.

Upon completion of his medical studies at Howard he became medical examiner for the U.S. Pension Office, resigning to enter private practice.

During the Wilson Administration he served for five years as U.S. Minister to Liberia and represented Liberia at the Conference at Versailles.

Handled F.D.R. Campaign

Upon returning to the United States he became chairman of the colored division of the National Democratic Committee during the first Franklin D. Roosevelt campaign.

He served a number of years as president of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University.

He was the father of Mrs. Travola J. Adams, principal of the Slater-Langston School, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Walter Ross Johnson, resident orthopedic surgeon at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, and the late Miss Marie Johnson of Columbus.

Other surviving relatives are a sister, Mrs. Katherine M. Johnson of Chicago; two brothers, Fred D. Johnson of Dayton, Ohio, and William H. Johnson of Chicago, and two cousins, James J. McCowan of Columbus and Major Ira A. McCowan of Camp Livingston, La.

Melvin Chisum Dies In Philly After Accident

Amsterdam News

Had Most Colorful Career In Journalism, Politics And Business; Dead At 72

7-21-45

PHILADELPHIA—Death Monday brought to a close one of the most colorful careers in journalism, politics and business when Melvin J. Chisum died from the effects and injuries he received the previous Saturday in a trolley accident. He was 72 years old on January 12.

Mr. Chisum's long career began in Tehuacana Texas, where he was born. His life covered a long span in which he was a dramatist, an elocution instructor, a banker, a newspaper publisher, a real estate man, efficiency expert and confidante of millionaires.

After finishing school in Texas, Mr. Chisum went to Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893, and while away from home, visited New York and other northern cities.

He returned to Dallas where he was reared and where his father operated a hotel and restaurant. Here young Chisum himself became engaged in the operation of a hotel.

Elocution Teacher

Near the close of the last century, he returned to New York and devoted his time to drama and elocution, and at one time was an assistant instructor in elocution to Theodore Drury, who was also prominent as a singer.

In 1899, Chisum went to work for the Composite Printing Co., 121 West 40th Street, where he remained for a number of years.

He then lived for a brief period in Boston where he pursued his work in the dramatic field. He was a close friend of the teams (Bert) Williams and (George) Walker, and (Bob) Cole and (Rosamond) Johnson. He was also the warm personal friend of Booker T. Washington and Dr. Emmett J. Scott.

Was Close to Booker T.

For 25 years Mr. Chisum was closely associated with Booker Washington; and, when he was not traveling with the noted educator, he was serving as his confidential secretary in New York and elsewhere.

7-21-45

In 1904 Mr. Chisum went into the real estate business in New York and continued in that field until 1909 when he went to Salisbury, Maryland, where he launched the Wycomico County Bank and established the newspaper, "The Impending Conflict." The bank was not successful, but the newspaper made considerable progress.

During the first World War, Mr. Chisum went to Alabama and served as efficiency expert for the Bethlehem Steel Company in that state. After the war, he was back in Chicago where he joined the staff of the Associated Negro Press as field secretary, and was associated with the late Nahum Daniel Brasher, then editor-in-chief of the ANP, and Claude A. Barnett, director, who is still at the head of that organization.

Millionaire Friend

Perhaps one of the most outstanding connections of his entire life was with Samuel Insull, the millionaire utilities magnate of Chicago, who engaged Mr. Chisum to work in a most confidential capacity. In his role as confidential representative for Insull, at a time when Insull was one of the most powerful men in the entire Middle West, if not in the United States, Mr. Chisum, undoubtedly, had a tremendous influence in business and in politics and at one time was regarded as the most powerful Negro in America.

He remained in Chicago after the decline of Insull, which came on the heels of the financial crash of 1929, and the resultant wrecking of the Insull empire.

During the last 10 years he had been living in Philadelphia, where for the past three or four years he operated the Premier News Service, which supplied features material to numerous newspapers.

Survivals

Surviving Mr. Chisum are his widow, Anne, a daughter, also named Anne, a son, Melvin, Jr., now fighting on Okinawa, and a brother, Col. W. Woodruff Chisum, commander of the 15th Regiment, New York Guard.

53-1945

Pres. Roosevelt's Death

Lost Greatest Friend, Says Former Valet to Roosevelt

Afro-American - Balt., Md.

4-28-45

By M. ALSTON

WASHINGTON

"Not only have we lost a great President, but I have lost one of the kindest friends I ever had," said Irving H. McDuffie, who served as valet to the Commander-in-Chief from 1927 to 1939.

Mr. McDuffie resigned as valet to the late President in 1939, due to a nervous breakdown. In describing the President, he said:

"He had one of the sweetest dispositions of any man I have ever known. He was never too busy to say 'thank you' to the smallest courtesy extended him and always with a smile.

Met Him in Georgia

"I was introduced to the President by a customer of my barber shop in Atlanta, Ga., and I was asked to come to Warm Springs and have a conference which lasted 10 minutes, but my job lasted 12 years and 7 months."

Mr. McDuffie explained that he could clearly recall when the President was urged by his friend, the late Alfred E. Smith, to return to politics in 1928, and that he did so but against his will, adding:

4-28-45

"He then made one of the most strenuous campaigns by motor of his career. He went from the southern part of New York to South and West Hampton, Long Island, making as many as eighteen speeches in one day.

"He was elected governor of New York, while his friend, Al Smith, lost in the Presidential election.

Campaign Awful Hardship

"That campaign worked an awful hardship on the President, but I never heard him complain.

"My first trip abroad with the President was to Paris in 1931 and it was one of the greatest thrills of my life. He went over because of the illness of his mother, who was confined to the American Hospital there.

4-28-45

"It was because of my numerous travels with him that I was initiated along with him into 'King Neptune Rex,' a traveler of the Seven Seas, November 24, 1936 on the USS Indianapolis.

"That certificate, along with 'The Roosevelt Omnibus,' given me by the late President and autographed by him said: 'For McDuffie; a very grand record of our many wanderings together.'

"I shall miss him for the many kind and thoughtful considerations shown me since my having to leave him. There has never been a Christmas or birthday that the President did not send me a gift. I would like to say may "God bless his memory.'"

Baltimore Soldier at Rites for FDR

Afro-American

4-28-45

BALTIMORE

Pfc. Norman E. Townsend, 23, of 1334 Division Street, led the black-shrouded, riderless horse that walked behind the caisson of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Hyde Park burial procession on Sunday.

The horse symbolized the steed of the fallen warrior and stood close by as the casket bearing the President's body was lowered into the grave.

Pfc. Townsend, son of Mrs. Novella Townsend, is a member of a cavalry detachment at West Point and reported that after the burial of the President, he and other soldiers were allowed to take snapshots of the late President's family and friends.

A native of Baltimore, he attended Douglass High School and has two other brothers in the service.

They are First Lieut. Murray Townsend, with the Fifth Army in Italy, and Pvt. George Townsend, in the Southwest Pacific. A sister, Mrs. Doris Murdock, resides in Oakland Calif.

Soldiers in Italy Give Reactions to FD's Death

Afro-American

4-28-45

By MAX JOHNSON

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—(By CABLE)—Despite the speed in which this Italian front has begun to move forward against the Germans, and other indications of an early close of the European war, the death of President Roosevelt has given rise to much sober reflecting by GI's here.

In the past few days I have talked ot some 200 soldiers in rear areas, as well as to men of the 92nd Division and attached combat engineers and artillery units. I have asked for their reactions, and almost to a man they felt the loss came an an unfortunate period.

Death Will Affect Peace

Some believed it might cause a prolonging of the war in Europe as well as in the Pacific, but the majority were of the opinion that the effect on the peace is where the blow will be felt most.

There was considerable doubt expressed that Truman would furnish a peace as secure as Roosevelt might have been able to do.

Typical reactions given by soldiers follow:

4-28-45

S/Sgt. Cashford Pinkney, Brooklyn, N.Y., engineer: "I think my reaction to Roosevelt's death falls into three categories: regret over the fact itself, regret that the President didn't live to see the end of the war, and just a dull sense of apprehension of the effect his death will have on the world peace conference and future world security."

Loss Will Affect War

First Sgt. John H. Baldwin, Kansas City, Mo., combat engineer: "I think the death of Roosevelt will have a great effect on the outcome of the war. As long as most of us knew we had a man capable of handling the job, we felt pretty secure. He will be greatly missed and will go down in history as one of the greatest men who ever lived."

4-28-45

Pvt. Leslie Stewart, Staten Island, N.Y., field artilleryman: "Things will probably not be the same again for us. I feel that he did much to break discrimination."

Masses Will Miss Him

T/5 Luke Dudley, Moorhead City, N.C., artilleryman: "I doubt that things will be the same after the war as they might have been if Roosevelt had lived. I think he did all in his power to help the poor class of people and they will miss him greatly."

Cpl. Ambrose C. Graves, Lexington, Ky., artilleryman: "Roosevelt did more for us than any other President, according to my way of thinking. While the boys over here are fighting to make a better world, we lost a great man who would have helped realize this sooner."

Cpl. Alnozo N. D. McKenzie, 628 W. Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, combat engineer: "I think the President's death will certainly prolong the war in the Pacific, if not over here. I am doubtful about the President we now have."

Great Champion to One

T/5 Paul Simms, Lawrence, Kans., combat artilleryman: "The nation and world have lost a great politicians, and champion of the common people. We cannot tell how much effect his loss will have on our future, but from the past we know he would be capable of handling the delicate situations sure to follow."

Pvt. James Sydnor, 547 Mosher Street, Baltimore infantry cook: "All of us are sure to suffer by the President's death. Personally, I don't think much of the new President."

Cpl. Avid E. Marshall, 2127 Titan Street, Philadelphia, infantryman: "I was hurt when I heard of his death and I feel it may change many policies because he seemed to have the interests of soldiers in view. He has carried us a long way and I would liked for him to have seen the end of the war."

Thinks Race Will Suffer

T/4 Leslie E. Smith, Ottawa, Ill., infantryman: "We have lost a great man whose death may be felt for a long time to come, even long after the war. I am sure our people will feel it keenly."

S/Sgt. Wellington James, Muskogee, Okla., artilleryman: "I am deeply grieved over Roosevelt's death. He was interested in the future of soldiers. I was relieved when I heard that Truman didn't intend to change the policies and plans he had made for the immediate future."

Mrs. McDuffie Tells of Last Day With Roosevelt

Afro-American Balt., Md.

4-28-45

President Laughed at Her Joke at Breakfast; Was in High Spirits

By MABLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON

"The passing of President Roosevelt was a greater shock to us who were with him at Warm Springs, Ga., than to the world in general, as he seemed so well Thursday morning," said Mrs. Elizabeth McDuffie, who has been with the Roosevelts since 1933.

She said, "I made every trip with the President to Warm Springs, and he always seemed so rejuvenated after being there a short while.

"In fact, on this last trip he became so alive after just two days, he would laugh heartily, take rides, eat and seem to enjoy his meals immensely.

On Thursday, after he had greeted her in his usual way, she declared, she told him of how she and a friend had a little discussion about reincarnation.

She said she told the President that she had said she did not know whether she believed in it or not, but that if such was the case, she will like to return as a canary bird.

"The president stopped everything and looked me up and down, as if to say, 'Well of all things, a woman as large as you wanting to return to this earth as a canary,' and he burst out in loud laughter," she added.

President Amused

"The President laughed and laughed, and ended up by saying what he usually said when something pleased him or was funny, 'I love it, I love it,'" she continued.

4-28-45

"He had a late breakfast and did not arise until about 11 o'clock. Shortly before I went up the way a bit to the guest cottage, I looked back and he was sitting for the painting.

"Just before lunch I was called to the cottage and told of the President's illness and a few hours later of his death."

Not Safe and Secure

She said that a friend asked her whether she would like to see the President return, adding that although unable to answer at the time she could now.

"Having watched him daily give energy, time and money, and seen him criticized so unjustly and so often," she declared, "I would never want to see him return to this cruel world after God has given him a safe and secure place to rest.

4-28-45

"I shall always cherish my last sight of him, laughing and chatting with friends in the little cottage he loved so well, and I shall never depart from the beautiful little necklace he brought back to me from the Yalta conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt Unique

"I wish that I could find words to describe Mrs. Roosevelt but all that I can say is that after she was made they threw the pattern away. She is so genuine in all of her efforts to help humanity.

"I can only endorse what the world is saying today that no greater man ever lived and died than our late President."

No World Security Without Unity

In memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, their late honorary President, and as an expression of the hope with which youth is looking toward the San Francisco World Security Conference, camp fire girls of the nation will send to the conference an oil painting called "Prayer for Peace." Done for the organization by Gertrude Whiting, the canvas shows several children and their leader holding lighted candles around a globe to symbolize friendship all over the earth. The girls who posed for the painting, of varied nationalities, are, left to right, front: Ethel Olsen, Norwegian; Gloria Armaghanian, Armenian. Rear: Gladys Olsen, Norwegian, and Bernice Johnson, American. The painting typifies unity regardless of race, color, or creed.

Eloquent Silence Marks FD's Funeral Procession

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

For twelve long years, in halls and parks and crowded streets, I heard America cheering Franklin D. Roosevelt to the echo, but never have I heard a tribute so eloquent paid to mortal man as that given our fallen President as his remains passed along Constitution Avenue Saturday. It was the eloquence of silence.

As I stood there in the crowd I could feel the heartbeat of America, because in that hushed assembly were people from every State, town and hamlet.

They were members of that great civilian army which had been gathered from the four corners of the nation to help carry on the war which Roosevelt had directed so expertly and in which cause he had laid down his life.

As the silence was broken by the hoof beats of the horses which drew the flag-draped caisson toward the White House, I understood something which years before had been a mystery.

Coronation Recalled

My mind rushed back to streets of London where, sandwiched in a crowd like this, I had heard before this same eloquence as King George VI rode toward Westminster Abbey to become Emperor of the realm.

The reverence of the British for the symbol of the crown seemed to be almost sacrilege to me because in America we had been taught to look disparagingly upon princes and kings and accept our heads of State not as dieties but as the commoners they were.

Instead of hushed obedience, we greeted our leaders with cheers or hoots as suited our fancy, and defied anyone to question our right to make that sacred choice.

Early Cheers Hollow

But in that mystic realm of death, Franklin D. Roosevelt took on the royal purple. The cortege became so many golden chariots, and in the hearts of those who wept at his passing, he was given a regal crown studded with the diamonds of their tears.

I had watched him pass along this route before, riding with Ex-President Hoover as he appeared on the national scene, cocksure and self-assured, to take over the ship of State.

That day the people cheered, but their ovation had the hollow ring of doubt and peace caused by the clouds of insecurity and depression which hung too close to earth to see the ray of light which this man must have envisioned.

I saw him dissipate those clouds, only to have others, blacker and more foreboding, gather from across the sea as the thunder of despotism rolled and the lightning of war began to flash.

I heard his voice above the rushing torrents as the dykes of our civilization gave way and threatened to inundate our liberties.

His Courage Inspiring

His courage, more than his words, inspired men to hold on a little longer to the floating wreckage of our ideals, and by so doing, today, as his weary body passes to eternal rest, we see the rainbow forming faintly in the distant sky.

These were the things I saw and felt as I stood on Constitution Avenue, and above the deafening crescendo of silence I could hear him say, "My friends, of the good things which I have given you in these short years, hold on, America, hold on."

Tuskegee's Patterson To Work On Memorial

Birmingham News

Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has been named a member of a committee which will decide upon a memorial in honor of the late President Roosevelt, an Associated Press report from New York said Friday.

It was disclosed that at the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, President Truman will serve as honorary chairman of the committee, and that Basil O'Connor is temporary chairman of the group, known as the Roosevelt National Memorial Committee.

Doctor Monroe Work

The death of Dr. Monroe N. Work, for many years editor of The Negro Year Book and director of Records and Research at the Tuskegee Institute, marks the end of a long and fruitful career in the field of scientific research. Like his contemporary, the late Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. Work's promise and pioneering genius were discovered by Dr. Booker T. Washington, whereupon he was sought and secured for service at Tuskegee. Washington's wisdom in making use of Dr. Work, like his foresight in calling Carver to his school, has been demonstrated again and again.

Dr. Work was the editor of The Negro Year Book. But his services were not limited to this work. He was the author of an extensive Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. His prodigious reseaches and extensive documentation of facts pertaining to events and movements affecting Negro progress, provided the basis and source of a ready and reliable reference, upon which leaders in interracial movements, churches, schools and in other walks of life, came to depend. He was a learned scholar but he never made a show of knowledge. He was great but he possessed the meekness and humility of a child. His passing leaves a void in the field of education and research.

FDR Memorial Group Has Two Negro Members

WASHINGTON. — When President Truman called a meeting this week of the Roosevelt National Memorial Committee, two Negro members were counted among the number.

F. D. Patterson

These were: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The committee, appointed by President Truman, will decide on a suitable memorial to commemorate the life and work of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

A five-man sub-committee was named by the President, with Harry L. Hopkins appointed chairman to study the many recommendations coming in from all over the country setting forth numerous suggestions as to the type of memorial to be established.

Two Boulevards In Europe Named After Roosevelt

The name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been given to two great boulevards in Europe. These two boulevards are in Belgium and Italy. From now on the boulevard "des Nations" and Victor Emanuel will be known as the avenues President Roosevelt.

53-1945

President Roosevelt

Negroes Sad At Roosevelt Death

Kansas City Call 4-20-45

Mrs. Bethune One of Four Colored Americans Admitted to White House For Funeral Rites for Dead Chief

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — With quiet, somber faces thousands of Negroes made up the all-American crowd of several hundred thousand which watched the funeral procession of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as it slowly moved from the Union Station to the White House Saturday morning. A unit of Negro soldiers from the Army Service Forces was in the line of march.

As the train backed into the Union Station, bringing the body of the late President and his family from Warm Springs, Georgia, two Negroes were in the small group allowed up close to the train. The group was composed of high government officials, led by President Truman, diplomatic representatives, news correspondents and photographers. Both the Negroes represented the press. They were Ernie Johnson of the Associated Negro Press and this correspondent. 4-20-45

I then walked the entire route of the procession from the station to the White House through the dense crowds. I saw Congressman William L. Dawson, one of the only two Negroes in the House of Representatives, standing on Pennsylvania Avenue with his head uncovered in reverence of his deceased chief. I saw Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, still dignified in her grief.

Only 200 At Rites

A small crowd of slightly more than 200 persons were admitted to the White House on Saturday afternoon for the 4 o'clock funeral service of the late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In the group made up of his family, intimate friends, Congressional leaders, members of the Supreme Court, members of his cabinet, a few high government officials, and representatives of the diplomatic corps there were four Negroes.

One of the four was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, long a close associate of Mrs. Roosevelt and a friend of the President. The others were the Ambassador of Haiti, Andre Liautaud, the Minister of Ethiopia, Blatta Ephram Tewelde Medhen, and one other diplomat who remained unidentified.

Lasted 23 Minutes

4-20-45

The Episcopal services lasted exactly 23 minutes. They were solemn and touching, but there was no weeping. During the service, much of which was conducted with the mourners standing, Mrs. Roosevelt stood stalwart and steady. She was the only person in the room wearing a mourning veil. Her daughter, Anna Boettiger, sat and stood beside her.

Seated on the front row with Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter were Lt. Col. John Boettiger, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, and the four daughters-in-law, Faye, Anne, Ethel and Romelle Roosevelt. All were dressed in black.

Bishop Angus Dun of the Episcopal diocese of Washington began the services promptly at 4 o'clock. After the entire audience joined in a hymn, his first words were: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever believeth in me, shall never die."

Rev. John G. Magee of St. John's church in Washington read two Psalms, the 46th and the 121st. Then Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas' church in Washington, read the lesson. 4-20-45

Following another hymn in which the audience joined, Bishop Dun prayed. In it he said "In his first inaugural, the President bore testimony to his own deep faith. 'So first of all let me assert my own belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.' As that was his first word to us, I am sure that he would wish it to be his last; and that we should go forward into the future as those who go forward without fear, without fear of the future, without fear of our allies or our friends, and without fear of our own insufficiency."

He said too, "As we look ahead to final victory, enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race, and to bear without stint our destined responsbilities in the family of nations. Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory; to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppressed, and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all thy people."

Some of the mourners overflowed into the Green Room and Blue Room of the White House. They heard the services over loud-speakers.

The coffin, draped in the American flag, was not opened. It sat in the middle of the East wall of the East Room. At the four corners stood a guard of honor—a soldier, a marine, a sailor and a White House military policeman. Standing at parade rest, they never once blinked an eye. The walls of the room were lined with flowers banked six feet high.

As President Truman entered the East Room, which he and his wife and daughter did so quietly and unobtrusively no one stood up, the guards came to attention, shouldered their bayonetted rifles and marched out. Four minutes later, when Mrs. Roosevelt and the family entered, the entire audience stood. They stood again when the clergy entered.

Governor Thomas Dewey, President's opponent in the last presidential campaign, was present and sat ten seats from this correspondent. Harry Hopkins, close friend and adviser to the President, who came here from Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and will return there immediately, seemed visibly affected. Once he leaned forward and grasped the chair in front of him. His wife took hold of his arm.

The body was placed on a train and taken to Hyde Park for burial at 10 p. m. Saturday.

On the funeral march to the White House Saturday morning, only two incidents marred the solemnness of the occasion. One group of girls attempted to push and shove their way through a very heavily crowded area. No pleading could turn them back. They became loud and unnecessarily insistent, until someone called for an officer. The pushing stopped.

In the other case, a white woman pushed a Negro woman off the sidewalk and called her black. The act seemed to be without provocation. The Negro woman landed a haymaker on the white woman with considerable force. A policeman took them both away.

'F.D.R. Will Live Forever'---Bethune

Kansas City Call

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — The "works of President Roosevelt will live forever," said Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Friday.

Mrs. Bethune, one of the late President's advisers on Negro affairs and assistant NYA director, flew here from Dallas to issue a personal statement about the man who endeared himself to her and members of her race. She was making a tour of Texas with Dr. James L. Hall, her personal physician, when she received the news of President Roosevelt's death at Warm Springs, Ga., Thursday.

"We deeply mourn with the millions the world over the passing of our beloved friend, Franklin Delano Roosevelt," she said. "He will be proclaimed the greatest humanitarian of his time. Little people, the common people, will miss him as no other group is capable. 4-20-45

"He has been the unyielding champion for minorities for a fair chance in the race of life. His works will live for ever. To Mrs. Roosevelt, who has stood so closely beside him during the years and who has reflected so courageously his philosophy, our hearts go out."

Comments made by other nationally known Negro leaders on the death of President Roosevelt follow:

WALTER WHITE, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P: "President Roosevelt's tragic death following so closely upon that of another great American who had the vision to see and the courage to fight for one world embracing men of all races and creeds, Wendell Willkie, is a loss, particularly to minorities, almost too great to bear. May God give us who remain the strength to fight for the ideals for which they fought and to keep the imperialists, the bigots and the petty-minded from destroying that for which they gave their lives." 4-20-45

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE, dean of the Howard university school of law: "I feel that humanity has lost one of its greatest friends. America an outstanding roosevelt's works will live.. gidu statesman of all times and the common man a special benefactor." 4-20-45

DR. WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN, Fraternal Council of Churches: "In his spirit we must take courage for the future and look forward to building the kind of world that was dear to his heart and to the hearts of all mankind. It is my firm conviction that President Truman will follow the ideals and aims of our late beloved President."

MARSHALL SHEPARD, Recorder of Deeds: "The nation and the world have suffered a great loss, Negroes particularly. President Roosevelt's passing comes as a real calamity."

MISS NORMA BOYD, director of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs: "The smypathy of all Negro women go out to Mrs. Roosevelt."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON: "No warrior who has given his life for the nation in this world-wide conflict has died more gloriously nor more heroically than the Commander-in-Chief. He died at his post. Knowing full well the menacing dangers he faced, he realized too the full responsibility that was his.

"Sustained by an indomitabe will to serve, he carried on until human physical capacity could stand no more. His spirit, his ideas, and his ideals are not dead. His sacrifices have not been made in vain. So indelibly is the imprint of his life stamped upon the consciousness of people everywhere that an aroused world sentiment will demand the confirmation of his program and plans.

"The nation grieves. Right thinking people everywhere grieve. 4-20-45

"The forgotten man, the common man, suppressed minorities and oppressed small nations to have suffered a great loss in the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Negroes—in the labor movement that labor, elsewhere—looked upon him as a symbol of their highest aspiration for racial democracy. 4-20-45

THOMAS RICHARDSON, executive vice president of the United Federal Works of America, CIO, one of the highest elected union officials in Washington: "America and all its people must not have suffered a great loss in the sixty million jobs. Such support

"Our faith in his policies can best be shown by rallying to the support of President Truman as he continues the job of building towards victory, lasting peace and

Courier-Journal Ky, 4-14-45 Photo.

LAST TRIP TOGETHER—Fala, the Scottie who was the beloved companion of President Roosevelt at home and on trips, is taken for a walk at Atlanta by Mr. Roosevelt's valet, Arthur Prettyman, as the special funeral train from Warm Springs stops en route to Washington.

Death Ends Happy World Of Roosevelt's Valet

Courier Journal

Washington, April 13 (UP)—The happy little world in which Chief Petty Officer Arthur Prettyman lived in quiet dignity during the last six years he served as President Roosevelt's valet has collapsed.

4-14-45

Few men were as close to the President or as devoted as was his Negro Navy steward.

It was Prettyman who carried the prostrate form of his "chief" from the room in which he fainted to a bed in the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., and White House attendants who know Prettyman say the President's death was tantamount to the end of the world for him.

His happy association with the President began some years ago while he was serving aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa during one of the President's many trips out of the country. Mr. Roosevelt took a fancy to Prettyman and when his old valet retired, he called in Prettyman to serve him.

Retired From Navy

4-14-45

Prettyman retired from the Navy and went to the White House. For the last six years he had helped the President dress, had taken care of his dog, Fala, and had been with him on every trip. Mr. Roosevelt would trust no one but Prettyman to bathe Fala.

Prettyman carried himself with a quiet dignity. In conversation he referred to Mr. Roosevelt as "chief," but in addressing Mr. Roosevelt, he always said, "Mr. President."

He had very little contact with members of the White House staff and, as one Negro messenger said, "We could never get a word out of him about the President."

4-14-45

Placed On Active Duty

After the outbreak of war, Prettyman was placed on active duty as a chief steward in the Navy, but remained assigned to the President. The only difference was that Prettyman wore a gray Navy uniform.

When the President was in Washington, Prettyman usually went home nights to his family at Marshall, Va., near the capital, but if the President needed him in the evening, or at any time, he was always on hand.

Negroes and Roosevelt

Black men are not ungrateful. They never allow their disabilities to overshadow their sense of gratitude to white men who champion their cause. Mourning the death of the late President Roosevelt at a meeting in New York, representatives from Africa, the West Indies as well as the United States told how the Negro people the world over regarded President Roosevelt and his death meant to them.

6-9-45

"In the death of President Roosevelt the Negro people have lost the greatest and most powerful friend, for during the past twelve years the Negro in the United States has achieved greater dignity and made more progress than at any time since the administration of Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant.

"Moreover, the colonial world—especially Africa and the West Indies—held a great faith that Franklin Delano Roosevelt stood for the freedom of all peoples everywhere.

6-9-45

"The Negro people join with all others who are determined to push on toward that goal of full democracy for which President Roosevelt was a symbol throughout the world. This will be the only tribute fitting to his memory."

Negro America Joins In D.C. Homage To FD

Chicago Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—In death as in life, Negro America was close to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

4-21-45

From Warm Springs, Ga., where he died on Thursday back to the White House, Negroes turned out by the thousands to pay heir last respects to their beloved President. There were scenes along the route that recalled the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln when his body was borne back to the Midwest.

At the funeral services in the East Room of the Executive Mansion here Saturday, there were four Negroes in attendance. They were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a personal friend of Mrs. Roosevelt and head of the National Council of Negro Women, and diplomatic representatives from Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia.

But all along the route of the funeral procession, the little people of Negro America turned out to crowd the streets and line the railroad tracks from Georgia to honor the late Chief Executive.

Musical Tribute

In Warm Springs, Ga., Chief Petty Officer Graham Jackson, who was a favorite of the President stepped from the circle of mourners with his accordion. As the cortege approached, he lifted the accordion and played the strains of "Going Home" from the New World Symphony. Then he played "Nearer My God To Thee."

Standing there, too, was Tom Logan, who had been Mr. Roosevelt's waiter for 14 years. His chin trembling and his shoulders shaking, the white-haired Negro watched as the body of his friend passed and said:

"Lord take care of him now."

As the train moved slowly through Georgia, Negro farmers halted their mules and doffed their hats.

4-21-45

Negro Soldiers In Line

When the body of the late President arrived in Washington, streets were lined with a multitude of Negroes there to say their last farewell to Mr. Roosevelt.

With quiet, somber faces, thousands made up the all-American crowd of several hundred thousand which watched the funeral procession as it slowly moved from the Union Station to the White House Saturday morning. A unit of Negro soldiers from Fort Belvoir was in the line of march.

Congressman William L. Dawson, one of the only two Negroes in the House of Representatives, was standing on Pennsylvania avenue with his head uncovered in reverence of his deceased chief. Mrs. Bethune, still dignified in her grief, was there too.

Snaps To Attention

As the caisson came directly in the line of view of men and women of the armed forces of many nations, they readily snapped to attention.

4-21-45

Standing near two Marines, a grey-haired, tall gaunt Negro man slowly raised his trembling hand to his brow and glanced around a little uncertain as to whether it was proper for him to follow also. His eyes were shining with tears.

Men and women cried unashamed. I saw a middle-aged man who had climbed to the top of a cement pillar to see the procession, stand mopping his eyes.

Famed African Editor Dead

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois 9-1-45

Duse Mohamed Ali Dies In Nigeria

9-1-45

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP) — Duse Mohamed Ali, African journalist who achieved a reputation in his native Africa, in England and the United States, died here this month at the age of 80.

Born in Egypt, Nov. 21, 1866, he received his early training there, later studying at King's college, London.

Completing his studies he went on the stage where he distinguished himself. He toured America and Canada with Wilson Barrett, white, in 1885, in the play "Claudia." He was also in the company of the late Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, and in the group surrounding Mrs. Lily Langtry, famed actress, when she presented "Anthony and Cleopatra" in the Royal Princess theatre, in London.

Also a playwright, he wrote and produced, "The Jew's Revenge" in the Royal Surrey theatre, in London, "A Cleopatra Night," at Dundee and "The Lily of Bermuda," a musical comedy which he produced in the Theatre Royale at Manchester, in 1909. He played "Othello" and produced the "Merchant of Venice" at Hill, Yorkshire, in 1902. Perhaps the most outstanding of his productions was "A Daughter of Judah" which was first produced in the Empire theatre, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1906.

Starts London Paper

He founded and edited the "African Times and Orient Review" in London, in 1912. Among its contributors were George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Lord Lytton.

During the 1920's he spent some time in America, living in New York, Chicago, and Detroit. He was chiefly engaged in lecturing at that time and became widely known, his red fez setting him apart. He was an intimate of many intellectuals, Negro and white. His faith was Mohammedan. His wife, who died before him, was a white English woman.

Returning to Africa, he served as a columnist on the Nigerian Daily Times here, and as editor of the Daily Telegraph. He then established a weekly magazine, "The Comet." A year ago he transformed it into a daily, publishing it continuously until his death. The paper is being carried on by Benjamin Azikiwe as one of the chain published by Zik's press. It was suspended briefly during the recent general strike here. His funeral was notable with orations in both English and Arabic.

If FDR Was Short of Cash, Georgia Valet Helped

Atlanta Constitution

6-4-45

By ALBRO B. GREGORY.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(UP)—The late Franklin D. Roosevelt believed hair cuts were a waste of time and submitted to a trim only at the insistence of Mrs. Roosevelt.

He often ran short of ready cash and borrowed from anyone within reach. He always repaid promptly.

Irvin Henry McDuffie, 63-year-old Elberton, Ga., Negro who served as Mr. Roosevelt's valet for 12 years, recalled these facts about the late President in an interview tonight. He's now a messenger at the Treasury, a job that Mr. Roosevelt engineered.

McDuffie recalled that he travelled everywhere with the President; was the last to see him at night and the first to see him again in the morning. He cut his hair, pressed his suits and ties, drew his bath and helped him dress. He served the presidential breakfast and escorted Mr. Roosevelt to his office in the west wing of the White House.

MRS. FDR'S PROMPTING

He said that Mr. Roosevelt didn't like haircuts; "he didn't like to waste the time."

"It took a lot of persuasion by Mrs. Roosevelt to get him to let me cut his hair."

McDuffie said he took few vacations and liked to think it was because "the boss couldn't get along without me." But he did get one day off a week.

The late Gus Generich, who was Mr. Roosevelt's bodyguard, substituted for him on his day off. One night Gus laid out black studs for a white vest while getting Mr. Roosevelt ready for an evening function.

"It prompted considerable publicity," McDuffie chuckled. "But Mr. Roosevelt was more amused than perturbed."

6-4-45

$10,000 IN GEMS

He said the President kept $10,000 in jewels—watches, tie pins, studs and other articles—and about $300 in "spending money" in a White House safe. But he never carried very much money with him.

"I often loaned the 'Chief' a dollar for church collection," he recalled. "He always paid it back when we returned to the White House.

6-4-45

The President's favorite evening recreation was working with his stamp album. He would spread the stamps out on a davenport and work on them by the hour.

The Roosevelt taste for music did not go to the operatic. He liked folk songs best. His favorite singer was John Charles Thomas, and his favorite musician was Graham Washington Jackson, Atlanta, Ga., Negro accordionist who played 23 "command" performances for the President.

McDuffie had this tribute to his former boss:

"There never was a nicer man to work for. His attitude toward humanity was never approached by another man in history."

FDR Memorial Forgotten as Democrats Talk Jobs

AFRO-AMERICAN

6-16-45

Group Came to Pay Homage to Dead, But Discussed Truman's Plans

WASHINGTON.

Called as a memorial tribute to the late President Roosevelt, the first 1945 session of the National Council of Colored Democrats almost ended i na different kind of grief Saturday.

6-16-45

The conclusion of the two-day session held at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, found the delegates from 12 States kicking the Old Donkey in the slats in spite of all Congressman William L. Dawson, director of the colored division during the 1944 campaign, and National Chairman Robert Hannegan could do to placate them.

Riled Over Lack of Jobs

Incensed over the run-around being given to the FEPC and smouldering because the Truman appointments had failed to include any worthy colored Democrats, the assemblage was out for blood.

"If all the lame-duck Congressmen and all of Truman's boyhood and Army friends can get appointments, why can't some colored Democrat be considered?" was the keynote theme as expressed by Joseph Coles of Detroit.

Session Called Irregular

Without the blessings of Dawson who, while assistant national chairman, is only an officeholder in the council, the session, called by Emmett Cunningham of Detroit, was considered irregular by the national organization.

Conspicuous by their absence were Dr. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds, Congressman Adam Powell and all of Dawson's regular Illinois followers, Elmer Mozee, Hannegan's righthand man in St. Louis, and the regular Tammany Hall affiliates from New York.

6-16-45

Pressure Brings Hannegan

Hannegan also ignored the session until White House pressure was borught to bear after it was disclosed that the Cunningham faction intended to make capital of the charge that Truman was snubbing colored Democrats.

Hannegan's speech, devoted to praise of Dawson's leadership and stressing the virtues of party regularity, was interpreted as a backhanded slap at Cunningham for calling the grass roots meeting over official objection.

Question of Recognitoin

Following a fiery session Saturday in which Joseph Davis of Cleveland made a violent attack on the practice of white persons deciding who shall and shall not be recognized as colored leaders, the delegates passed a resolution calling upon the National Democratic Party to consult and act on questions of the race with their President.

6-16-45

This was considered a Cunningham victory over Dawson if he can make it stick.

Dawsohn, however, is reportedly not alarmed because he contends that while Cunningham admittedly has some numbers in his organization, he (Dawson) still has his thumb on the leaders who control most of the well-oiled machines which get out the votes.

Delegates Present

Among those present were:

OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Mattie Johnson, O. B. Graham, Mrs. Lucille Hurd Gains.

INDIANA

Dr. J. J. Hoover, P. F. Hardin, Mrs. Mamie Smith, Mrs. Mamie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Allen.

WEST VIRGINIA

Daniel W. Ambrose, Marsden Cabell.

MARYLAND

Lloyal Randolph, Gene Payne, Truly W. Hatchett, Josiah F. Henry, Milton Q. Dorsey, Joseph Waters.

NEW YORK

Ray Jones, M. Pinkney, Roy Pimberton, James E. Willis.

KANSAS

Mrs. Thelma Childs, Mrs. Margaret Mallory.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Silas B. Taylor, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson.

ILLINOIS

William L. Dawson, John Harrison.

OHIO

Samuel McAllister, Charles Carr, Thomas Davis, Mrs. Mary Brown, Maynard Dickerson, Norman McGee, Leon Gordie.

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Mary Durham, Mrs. Juanita Goodman.

PENNSYLVANIA

John Gormanstine, M. Pettigrew.

MICHIGAN

Ememtt Cunningham, Mrs. Ernestine Bullock, Mrs. Mae Davis, Mrs. Geneva Cassey, Mrs. Mary Jeffery, Mrs. Eva Campbell, Mrs. Mable Flack, Willford Newman, Thomas Oram, McKinley Carey, Luther Keith, Charlie Fisher, Richard Berry, Joseph Coles, George Johnson.

FDR's Last Request Was to Continue FEPC—Sabath

A AFRO-AMERICAN

6-16-45

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—President Roosevelt's last request, made on the day he died, was for continuation of the FEPC, Rep. Adolph Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, revealed last week on the floor of the House.

During the debate on FEPC, Sabath declared:

"May I in conclusion say this? Not only is President Truman in favor of the legislation, but the very last request made by the late President Roosevelt on the day that he died, was that the Fair Employment Practice Commission be continued.

Secretary Called

"His secretary called on me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, conveying the President's request that I do everything in my power to endeavor to bring about the adoption of a rule for this legislation.

6-16-45

"In view of the fact that our late President and our present great President, as well as the Republican and the Democratic Conventions, are on record favoring this legislation, I cannot see why favorable action should not be taken, why the rule should not be granted, and why there should be any objection on the part of any one making this country-wide demanded legislation in order."

SCULPTRESS SHOWS ROOSEVELT PLAQUE. —Standing beside the plaque she executed of the late President Roosevelt is Sculptress Selma Burke as the plaque was put on view for the first time at Modernage Art gallery in New York, Tuesday, July 24. It remained on display until Aug. 1. Miss Burke won the commission to do the plaque in competition with sculptors from all over America. President Roosevelt gave her two sittings and was to have given the third. But he died before he could do so. The plaque will be placed in the Hall of Records in Washington in September. —INS photo.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Memphis World

Franklin Delano Roosevelt—the great symbol of democracy all over the world, the first figure of hope to enslaved peoples throughout the world—quietly crossed the great Divide yesterday and left a world in mourning. As the titular head of the strongest and in many ways, the richest nation on earth, Mr. Roosevelt was looked upon as the leader and coordinator of the peace for the United Nations, which managed to stick together; turned a defensive war which once seemed likely to end in defeat into an aggressive war which now seems certain to end in victory.

Tenn.

Four times elected to the head of this Nation, the New Deal is today synonymous with the name Roosevelt. In every hamlet and home of America New Deal reforms have inured to the advantage of every citizen, regardless to station or race. Diplomatic relations between America and other nations are what they are today because of the statesmanship and vision of Roosevelt. Happily too, we are fortunate that Roosevelt's leadership and foresight has made Russia our gallant friend instead of our potential enemy.

4-17-45

Despite his untimely and shocking death, we still think it was God's great providence which led the American people to return him to Washington for a fourth term. For with Mr. Roosevelt in office, the American people expected a satisfactory end of the war, at least a good chance of permanent peace and prosperity, and a continuance of his far-seeing program of social reforms.

But all is not dark. We take comfort in the fact that our new President, Harry S. Truman, has before him the blue prints of a charted peace and a sound postwar economy for America. Before him he has the famous declarations of President Roosevelt on the Atlantic Charter; the Moscow Conference of October, 1943; the Teheran Agreement, the Dumbarton Oaks' proposals and the more recent Yalta Conference. Like Roosevelt, the great genius of the American people is behind President Truman. He is today our Commander-in-Chief. We congratulate him and commend him to the keeping of God.

Loss Beyond Calculation, Hastie Says

Memphis World
Tenn.
4-17-45

Jernagin Advises Taking Courage In Spirit For Future

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Negro leaders mourned the sudden passing of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt Thursday as the nation and the world has suffered a great loss, Negroes particularly," remarked Marshall Shephard, recorder of deeds. "President Roosvelt's passing comes as a real calamity.

"The sympathy of all Negro women go out to Mrs. Roosevelt," said Miss Norma Byrd, president of AKA's Non-Partisan Council on Public affairs.

A cerebral hemorrhage, which caused the late President to sleep away at Warm Springs, Georgia brought down the final curtain on the career of the man rated as he best friend the Negro has had in the White House since Abraham Lincoln. His administration brought Negroes the biggest advances in American life since the emancipation.

4-17-45

SAVED DEPRESSED NATION

America was gripped in its greatest economic depression and millions of Negroes were jobless when Roosevelt took the reins of government in 1933. He immediately set up various federal relief organizations for the poor and needy, which included the Negro masses, wherein racial discrimination was discarded.

4-19-45

Franklin Delano Roosevelt made a masterful stroke to enforce equal rights for Negroes, in sharing the benefit of public relief by organizing what is familiarly known as a "black cabinet," consisting of a group of Negro leaders who advised him about Negro affairs. These leaders were given positions of responsibility to curb racial discrimination against members of their race, marking the first time in the history of America President had openly concerned himself to such an extent with the welfare of Negro citizens.

Some of the outstanding members of the so-called "black cabinet", were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, an unofficial adviser to Mr. Roosevelt on all matters affecting Negroes; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who conferred with the President regularly and Channing Tobias, national Y. M. C. A. secretary, who served on various boards for Mr. Roosevelt.

Again in 1941, he shattered historic precedents when he set up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices by executive order. Racial discrimination in war plants and factories was banished by federal regulation for the first time in American history. The steady retreat of jimcrow in the armed forces has been credited as the handiwork of President Roosevelt. His economic bill of rights remains close to labor's heart.

4-17-45

VISITED NEGRO REPUBLICS

The late President smashed precedent again when he visited the two Negro republics, Liberia and Haiti. The president of these two republics visited him in Washington and both were official guests in the White House.

The role his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, has played as first lady makes her departure from the White House a great loss to Negroes. Her stand for equal rights for Negroes has won her the acclaim and support of Negro citizens all over America. But the deep south hates her for defying white supremacy.

President's death has projected Harry S. Truman into the highest office of the land. A Missouri farm boy, Truman's past is unlike the aristocratic background of the deceased Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Following his election to the vice presidency, he assured prominent Negro newspaper men that he would carry out President Roosevelt's policies of fair play to Negro citizens.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES A LEGACY

December - Chicago Defender

Negro America has suffered its greatest loss since Abraham Lincoln in the sudden, shocking death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Perhaps no other single segment of the land will feel his passing as much as the thirteen million colored stepchildren of this nation.

It is grim, significant symbolism that his death should come almost 80 years to the day since the Great Emancipator was assassinated in Ford's Theater in Washington.

President Roosevelt, like Lincoln, was a Great Emancipator for the darker brother. If Lincoln set the Negro physically free from slavery for the first time in history, it was Roosevelt who pioneered in the struggle to win economic emancipation for the Negro.

By executive order, Lincoln ruled that a man could not be held in servitude because of his color. By executive order, Roosevelt ruled that a man could not be held in economic servitude because of his color.

If only for the beginning of the principle in government that racial discrimination in employment is illegal, President Roosevelt would live in history as a champion of Negro America. But the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee was but one of many precedent-shattering moves

by the late Chief Executive in the field to mourn his passing, to bow in tribute to the world's greatest citizen.

of racial relations. 4-21-45

Negro America knew and recognized President Roosevelt is gone, but he all Roosevelt as their most outstanding has left in his legacy a challenge to To friend since Lincoln. At the polls col- America to carry on his stalwart fight as ored voters shattered tradition and cast to win the war and the peace to come. their ballots overwhelmingly for a A vast void has been left by his pass- Democrat in 1944 for the first time ing and in the grim first flush of tra- since Reconstruction. The Chicago gedy, America cannot but feel his loss Defender is proud of its place in the an irreplacable one.

people's movement that returned But America must go on to the prom- Roosevelt to office for a fourth time. ise of the future. President Roosevelt hea

Now that the great humanitarian is has opened the high road to us, lit gone to his final resting place, Negro the way and now the people, the com- America joins with a saddened world mon men and women of this great pri

pator. 4-21-45

Negroes cannot but view with alarm his first official move in making James F. Byrnes, South Carolina Negro-hater, one of his chief confidants and closest adviser. We cannot but be sickened by the reports that Truman may replace Secretary of State Edward Stettinius with Byrnes, making the Dixie race-baiter the next in line for the Presidency if Truman should die. 4-21-45

But for all our misgivings, the progressive camp cannot afford to surrender the nation to the reactionaries by default in this crucial, critical hour. Truman has shown that he will not be the strong, independent that was Roosevelt, that he will be subject to many pressures.

It is the job of progressive America to demonstrate to Truman beyond a doubt that it is the people's will that the new President follow the straight and narrow path to full democracy that Roosevelt chartered.

President Truman has at this early hour pledged his efforts towards carrying out Roosevelt's policies. He goes into office with a sacred obligation to continue the progressive program to which the voters of the nation gave their support last November. Truman was elected to office on the same platform as Roosevelt and has a mandate from America to follow the liberal path.

Negro America will remember Truman's pledge to support a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. They will recall his promise to assure the Negro a full and equal role in the post-war employment picture. They will keep in mind his renunciation of racial intolerance.

They will solemnly hope that Truman can prove himself another Justice Hugo Black, who although he is from Alabama and once was a Klansman has proven himself one of the outstanding progressives in the U. S. Supreme Court. 4-21-45

But above all Negro America will stand vigilant to work for and carry out the ideals of their great champion, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is our staunch hope that Truman will live up to the faith that was placed in him by the late President and the American people.

President Truman can be assured of the full, unrelenting support of the tenth of the nation that is Negro as long as he keeps faith with the ideals of the late President Roosevelt.

Death Of FDR 'End Of World' For Valet

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON.—To Chief Petty Officer Arthur Prettyman, the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt meant practically "the end of the world."

The naval steward, as the President's valet for the past six years, was one of the men closest to the Chief Executive. 4-21-45

It was Prettyman who carried the prostrate form of his "chief" from the room in which he fainted to a bed in the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., and White House attendants who know Prettyman say the President's death was tantamount to the end of the world for him.

His happy association with the President began some years ago while he was serving aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa during one of the President's many trips out of the country. Mr. Roosevelt took a fancy to Prettyman and when his old valet retired, he called in Prettyman to serve him.

Retired from Service

Prettyman retired from the Navy and went to the White House. For the last six years he had helped the President dress, had taken care of his dog, Fala, and had been with him on every trip. Mr. Roosevelt would trust no one but Prettyman to bathe Fala. 4-21-45

Prettyman carried himself with a quiet dignity. In conversation he referred to Mr. Roosevelt as "chief," but in addressing Mr. Roosevelt, he always said, "Mr. President."

He had very little contact with members of the White House staff and, as one Negro messenger said, "We could never get a word out of him about the President."

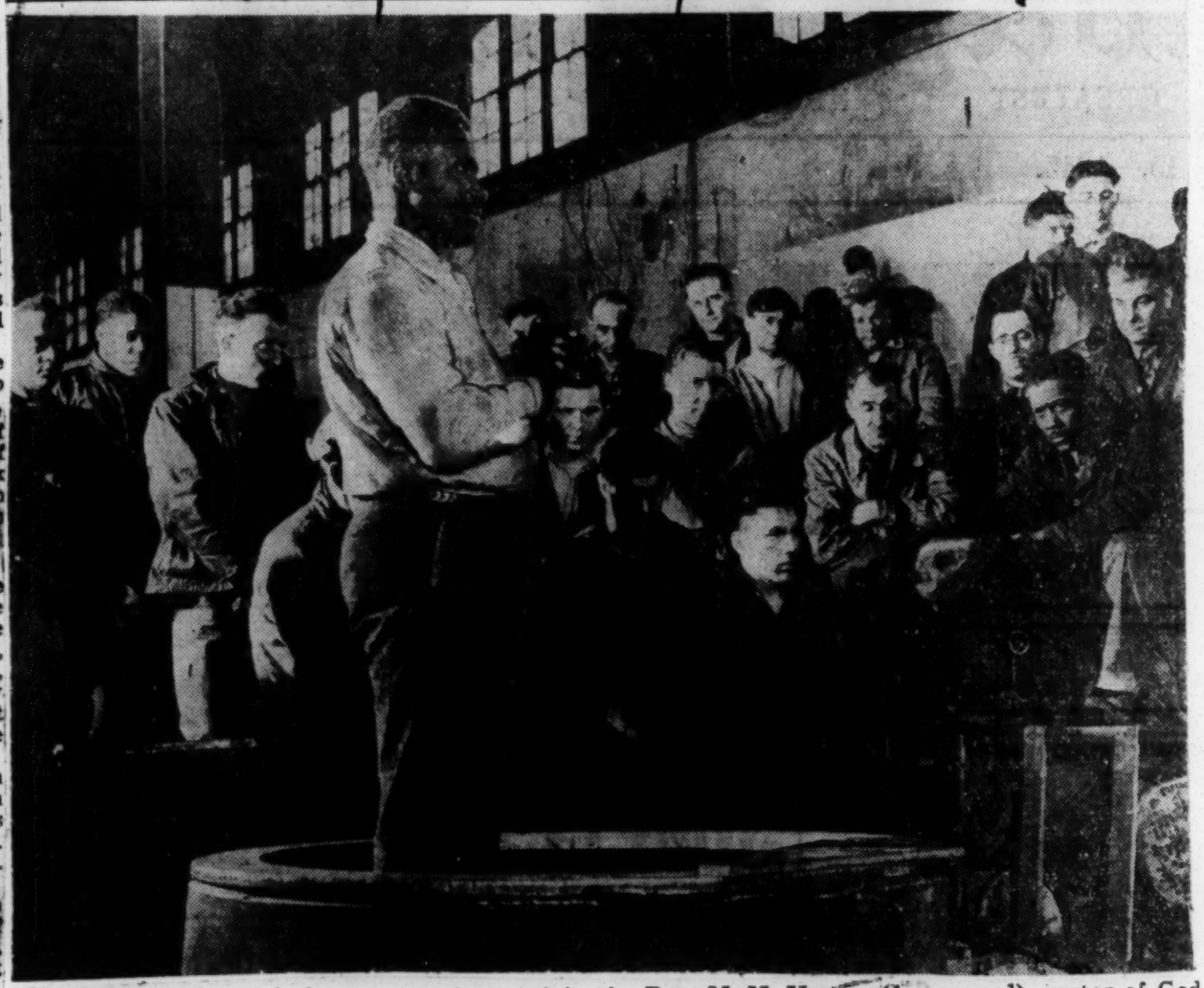
On Active Duty

After the outbreak of war, Prettyman was placed on active duty as a chief steward in the Navy, but remained assigned to the President. The only difference was that Prettyman wore a gray Navy uniform.

When the President was in Washington, Prettyman usually went home nights to his family at Marshall, Va., near the capital, but if the President needed him in the evening, or at any time, he was always on hand.

Preacher-Welder Leads War Plant Prayer for F. D. R.

Chicago Sunday Tribune 4-15-45



With a 155 mm. deck gun turret for a pulpit, the Rev. M. H. Hunter (foreground), pastor of God in Christ church, 4019 State st., leads fellow war workers at the plant of Industrial Metal Fabricators, Inc., 2460 S. Ashland av., in prayer for the late President Roosevelt at the plant yesterday. The Rev. Hunter is a welder in the plant, which is engaged 100 per cent in war work.

53-1945

President Roosevelt

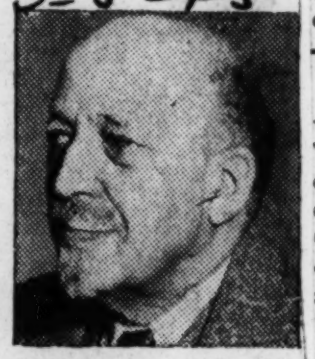
W. E. B. DuBois

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

An Estimate of FDR

I [illegible] that what we should be thankful for is that Franklin D. Roosevelt did not die while Garner was vice president. That would have been too awful to contemplate. What fills us with regret is that Henry Wallace was not continued as vice president. What faces us is the fact of President Truman.

5-5-45



Franklin Roosevelt did three things: one, the New Deal; two, his emphasis on race relations, and three, the war.

Of these three, the New Deal was of the greatest importance. For the first time a political party in the United States took upon itself as a distinct duty to plan the increase of wage income at the expense of profits. Of course this attack upon profit has been going on in English-speaking countries ever since English enfranchisment in the early nineteenth century. But never before in America has the head of the state and a leader of a great party stated it as a clear aim; that wages must be increased and security of work and income guaranteed the laborer by open and determined effort to cut down the amount of wealth and income which has been going to capitalists and employers.

Most Hated Man

IT IS THIS PHASE of Roosevelt's career which made him one of the best hated men in America. There were certain kinds of business men and commercial organizations which never forgave this aspect of the New Deal. Indeed so strong and bitter was the opposition that in his third and fourth terms President Roosevelt retreated from his more advanced stand for economic reform but he nevertheless accomplished the curbing of credit organizations, the federal recognition of union labor and a complete reorganization of the Supreme Court which led it to give wide recognition to his fundamental philosophy.

5-5-45

With the regard to the race problem, Mr. Roosevelt not only followed the attitude of his predecessors toward the recognition of Jews and their problems but did it at a time when anti-Semitism was spreading in the world. Going beyond this he gave the American Negro a kind of recognition in political life which the Negro had never before received. Instead of appointing machine politicians to certain designated positions in his gift, he appointed a series of unusually well-trained advisers. To be sure men like Weaver and Hastie had little power beyond advice but they were men whose advice was of so high a calibre, it had to be listened to.

Beyond this Roosevelt took three steps: he extended international and customary courtesy toward the heads of three Negro states: Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti. This had never happened before so openly and definitely. In addition to this he spoke out on the conditions in the South and frankly called the South our Number One economic problem.

Finally, he went almost beyond his authority to establish the FEPC as a record-breaking precedent, emphasizing the fact that the basis of the race problem in the South is poverty based on unemployment and low wage.

Truman Heir to FDR Policy

THE THIRD WORK of President Roosevelt was to put the United States in the second World War in alliance with Russia. This was a tremendous step. Without it Hitler would have conquered Europe and Japan would have conquered China. Europe under Hitler would have been a center of race-hate and new slavery and the splendid economic planning of Germany would have been used to depress the workers of the world rather than solve our economic problems of the distribution of wealth.

5-5-45

Japan would have spread in Asia—an Asiatic version of capitalist domination. Hitler and Japan could not be overcome without the aid of Russia and in order to aid Russia, Roosevelt had virtually to recognize communism as at least a respectable and efficient form of government. This in itself was epoch-making.

The heir to this policy is President Truman. He started political life as a machine politician. He did not have the opportunity of liberal education and he was born in a former slave state. All this is against him but he deserves charity and sympathy for his tremendous task. He may do far better than his antecedents indicate.

The Winds Of Time

ership of our nation, the reactionary trend by which the Negro masses have been oppressed ever since the defeat of Reconstruction has been sharply reversed.

Unprecedented economic opportunities have been opened up to the Negro people. Negro voters in the North have become a mature and powerful political force for freedom throughout America. The southern "white primary" is already on the way out, and the poll tax is tottering. Lynching has practically disappeared. Jimcrow barriers in social life are in process of disintegration. Many color-bars in the military forces have been destroyed, and even the basic structural segregation of the Army has been cracked. And "no discrimination because of race" has been firmly established as the active policy of our federal government.

4-16-45

The triumph of Roosevelt's policies has transformed the Negro's once hopeless oppression into rapidly growing freedom, his former dispair into confident struggle for democratic goals which are now close at hand.

* * *

THE PRESENT: The Negro people, our country and the entire world are now in the midst of momentous events which promise to catapult history forward in a tremendous leap more beneficial to the common man than any which have occurred in history.

4-16-45

Almost hourly we await news of victory over the fascist hordes of Europe which, just yesterday threatened all mankind with slavery. And the doom of their vicious allies in the Far East—and those right here in America—is sealed.

Already the representatives of the freedom-loving peoples of the world, including our own, are moving toward San Francisco where the structure of enduring peace will be built, and from which will flow rising living standards and increasing freedom for all men.

The foundations of Roosevelt's program for a freer and more secure world have already been laid. We now proceed to erect the structure which he envisioned. And at the head of our nation stands a leader whom we have every reason to expect will drive straight ahead along the course charted by Roosevelt Churchill and Stalin at Teheran and Yalta.

* * *

THE FUTURE: The once isolated Negro masses approach the future in ever-growing unity with new and powerful allies—organized labor, great industrialists and financiers who have learned the crucial lessons of the period, and masses of white Americans who never before realized that the "Negro problem" was their very own. Moreover, this unity born of war will be strengthened and consolidated in the struggles to win the peace.

4-16-45

The tasks ahead are clear. We have the means by which to achieve them. We will have to fight hard—and in firm unity. But we will surely win.

Toward Freedom

Daily Worker

The Negro people have lost their greatest friend, but the strong progressive movement which he set into motion will continue to grow in power until the last vestige of jimcrowism has been wiped off the face of America.

It is fitting that we should mourn the death of President Roosevelt. Our grief, like that of freedom-loving peoples the world over, is overwhelming.

It is fitting that we take stock of the profound qualitative changes which Roosevelt's leadership has made in the status of the Negro people, that we see clearly the crucial moment of history in which we find ourselves, and that we gather courage from momentous events of the past and present, girding ourselves for the continuing struggles that will surely win those democratic goals which lie just ahead.

4-16-45

THE PAST: Primarily as a result of over twelve years of Roosevelt's democratic lead-

Haitians Honor Roosevelt, Liberator of Their Country

AFRO-AMERICAN

Baltimore

By MERCER COOK

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti. —Navy. On horseback, he traveled

Special tribute was paid by the across a part of the island.

Republic of Haiti to the late Pres- **Helped Frame Constitution**

ident Franklin D. Roosevelt, the With a few Haitian friends and

man who ended the American oc- a cousin, Harry L. Roosevelt, he

cupation of Haiti in August, 1934. sailed to La Gonave, a nearby isle

Schools, public buildings, stores belonging to Haiti; he saw Chris-

and theaters were closed, and flags tophe's famous Citadel and San

were lowered to half mast for a Souci Palace. He even helped

week, while memorial services, at- frame the 1916 Haitian Constitu-

tended by President Lescot, his tion.

cabinet, and the general public, Although he paid his last visit

were held in cathedrals and at to Haiti in 1934, he never lost in-

the Chamber of Deputies. terest in the country or forgot his

The late President had visited Haitian friends, declared Ernest

this country on several occasions Chauvet, editor of "Le Nouvel

since his first trip in 1915, when he was assistant Secretary of the

[illegible] daily published
[illegible] article.
[illegible] sentimnets of the
[illegible] nerally considered
[illegible] nt a warm friend
[illegible] s well as a great
[illegible] r, President Les-
[illegible] sent telegrams to
[illegible] and to President

he wired:
deepest consterna-
ast learned of Pres-
death. Your sorrow
ured, dear Madam,
ith you, in mourn-
rsonal friend, this
the Haitian peo-

1943, when Presi-
entertained Presi-
the White House,

F:
ged Interest
think that Haiti
itten on my heart,

AFRICA SPEAKS

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Mourn for Late President Because We Fear Our Own Imperfections

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

WHILE men and women living all over the world are in uproar, turmoil and tears; while our hearts lament the eternal absence of the world's greatest liberal heart of the age; while we stand aghast wondering how the great and the strong has fallen into the hands of almighty DEATH; while we think that the sting of death has won a victory over the mortal frame of America's great father; we must remember that Franklin D. Roosevelt has departed from this world triumphant. He has done his duty. It is not for him that we mourn; it is for us, the living.

4-28-45

Prince Nwafor Orizu

* * *

WE MOURN for the imperfections and tragic weakness which may prevent us from living up to the standards that Mr. Roosevelt has set for us. We mourn because we are so afraid that other leaders may upset the courageous and noble work that Mr. Roosevelt almost brought to completion. We mourn that we are not so sure that his spirit of "freedom everywhere," which he so persistently advocated and vigorously worked for, could be equally cherished and carried out by our present leaders. In other words, we are lamenting our shortcomings, and therefore preparing ourselves to meet the challenge of the rising tide of freedom and liberty everywhere.

* * *

WHY WAS President Roosevelt so great? It is because he believed in Voltaire, who said "This world is warfare; I love to carry it on, it puts life into me." The life of Mr. Roosevelt was a series of constant, relentless and indefatigable warfare against insurmountable obstacles. He waged war against physical debility. He conquered. He waged war against social wreckage. He triumphed. He waged war against spiritual slumber. He won. He dauntlessly waged war against economic insecurity, racial bigotry, international intolerance, and destructive Nazi doctrine. In all these he emerged victorious. Mr. Roosevelt fed the poor, led his Nation in its most crucial moment, built new assurance in the heart of humanity; with him, all that is America came to a new life.

4-28-45

The life that Franklin Delano Roosevelt lived was the symbol of harmony of opposite qualities. He was born wealthy, yet his creed was the interest of the poor. He was made great, but he lived in simplicity and friendliness which charmed his friends and elevated his family. It is true, then, that "to all men he was all things": A great liberal, bringing the more abundant life. Or a dangerous radical and power seeker. A business baiter, out to soak the rich. Or a sensible regulator, imposing restrictions for the common good. A champion of the forgotten man. Or a canny politician, buying votes with public money. A wrecker of the Nation's economic structure. Or a builder toward more equitable distribution of wealth. A war hater who knew the fiction of isolation. Or an international meddler.

Mr. Roosevelt was all these because he was great.

* * *

THE EULOGY of his brave life will not do us any good unless we translate it into a concrete way of living. We shall be paying lip service to him—shedding crocodile tears if, in San Francisco, the world leaders turn their backs upon the principles of Mr. Roosevelt.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's belief that the principle of peace is inseparable from the recognition of the interest of all. He believed in human dignity and worth. He hated imperialism in all its manifestations. He substituted repression of the weak with his "Good Neighbor Policy." He challenged colonialism by insisting on unconditional independence of the Philippines. He made friends of both small and great nations, and gave each due recognition. That was the life of a man possessed of harmonious qualities. Today, that life's symphony is finished.

* * *

THE LIVING leaders who will represent all nations in the San Francisco Conference this month should plan so that the life of President Roosevelt shall not have been sacrificed in vain. They must generate the spirit of courage, sincerity, tolerance and justice. They must elevate the moral standards of the twentieth century man to a new level.

4-28-45

The leadership of all oppressed peoples in America and the world has much to learn from the life of our great champion: fearlessness, courage and sacrifice. If we have no fear, we can turn the imposed handicaps of racial and national origins into an incentive. If we have courage, we can boldly map and execute our plans in spite of powerful oppositions. If we have the spirit, we can sacrifice even life itself to attain freedom and maintain a dignified place among other races and nations of the world.

How East Room Looked for Funeral

Chicago Sunday

Washington, D. C., April 14 (AP)—This was the scene in the East room of the White House today where the body of President Roosevelt lay at rest: TRIBUNE

The flag draped coffin rested on a frame covered with a brown shroud.

A sailor, a flyer, a marine and a soldier in uniform at the corners of a small oriental rug on which the coffin was centered. In charge of a naval lieutenant they stood stiffly, left arms behind their backs, bayonetted rifles out-thrust.

An American flag to the left, the Presidential flag to the right.

To one side an empty wheel chair, standing near a wall. 4-15-45

Flowers from all America, from big people and little, some in the form of flags, some in the shape of hearts, more of them simple wreaths. They lined all execpt one wall of the room.

From the east wall, the portraits of George and Martha Washington looked down on the scene.

Three dimly lighted crystal chandeliers cast a sheen on 200 gold straight back chairs for those invited to the services. In the center at the front were a dozen armed chairs upholstered in a pale green brocade. Those were for the family.

The huge mirrors on the walls are gold framed. The drapes are of a subdued red. The painted walls are an off white. 4-13-45

A small Negro lad, helping bring in the wreaths, was all but hidden behind a floral offering of white calla lilies. It was a little study in black and white.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Black Dispatch

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches and loving favor rather than silver and gold."—Proverbs 22-1

Okla. City, Okla.

Millions in every land, and the common people everywhere sorrow today at the bier of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, because the great, good man buried Sunday at Hyde Park, lived through sixty-three fruitful years, dominated with the thought that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

4-21-45

Born in the lap of luxury, reared in an atmosphere of pomp and splendor, here was a man who resolutely flung himself tirelessly into the atmosphere of unselfishness, and gave unstintingly of his strength and manhood to the promotion of a higher and more ideal type of human society. Tho he lies peacefully sleeping today on the banks of the Hudson his life and his high purpose is a signifigant challenge to those who will soon meet at San Francisco, for Roosevelt was a believer in the thought that the world must, to quote from his prepared, but undelivered address to the cancelled Jefferson Day dinners, "end the beginnings of war."

And this is the challenge that stand out in bold relief before the San Francisco conference. Will the world strive to get away from sheer materality, and thinking in terms of human decency, attempt to pattern a higher international morality? Something tremendously grave was weighting upon the heart of the great Roosevelt when he passed away at Warm Springs, and was it that he had begun to doubt that those who believe in colonies, mandates and imperalism had already scrap-heaped the Atlantic Charter, or were attempting to do so?

Roosevelt had understanding and wisdom to know that if America is going to "end the beginnings of strife" in this country there must come a redistribution of wealth and social services. He was not impressed with the idea that missionary work should end across the seas, but he took a vital interest in what is happening daily to halt democratic action here in America and forms the back-ground of recurrent economic depressions.

4-21-45

In all of his social-political program Roosevelt proved he was attempting to deal with causes rather than effects. This is what few political leaders dare to do. True it is, he was severely criticised because of his many alphabetically designated federal agencies which he used to battle against the depression. Stupid, silly men, who had brought about economic ruin in this country, pouted and later fought him because of continued use of absolutely necessary relief channels through which Roosevelt funnelled assistance to millions who stood in soup lines, but in perspective even his enemies now see a different picture

We shall never forget that first radio talk the late president made shortly following his election twelve years ago. Hungry men and women were breaking into food stores down at England, Arkansas; Millions of industrous citizens had lost their life's savings in banks and faulty utility stocks. The farmers were paralyzed. Red revolution was just around the corner and the nation was momentarily standing on the brink of ruin.

It was in such a tragic hour that Roosevelt held his first fireside chat with the American people. Business men were keeping the lights burning in their shaking establishments with meager savings. The end was just a few steps ahead. But America that night heard the reassuring voice of the great Roosevelt coming over thin ether. We heard him tell us in a firm, convincing voice that he would right the economic ship, and that all America needed to fear was fear itself.

4-21-45

You're not now afraid to place your money in a bank. But when Roosevelt closed the banks by executive order one-time rich men were committing suicide jumping out of windows of commercial structures. Sure, Roosevelt launched the Civil Works Administration, and blotted out the soup lines where white, black and red American citizens were regimented in destitution together. He later substituted the PWA with the WPA, but while he was feeding the hungry Roosevelt was also busy fixing the basic law so that the rich could no longer explict the poor here in America. You're not afraid today to put your savings in banks because President Roosevelt forced congress to pass an act guaranteeing the deposits of the common ordinary citizen.

Reaction quite recently set in to distroy the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, two of the most important federal agencies established by the late President during the financial depression of the thirties. You recall that thousands of young men from broken homes had turned to violence and lawlessness because an economic system, for which they were in no way responsible, had broken down. Robbery and high-jacking occured on every dimly lighted corner and citizens were afraid to leave their homes at night.

4-21-45

As one drove his car down the highway half-clad girls in their adolescent years, thumbed hitch-hicking rides hoping that they might get food and an opportunity to work at the next stop. Ruin and desolation reigned supreme when the great and good leader Franklin Delano Roosevelt came into authority and power here in America.

Over night the girls and boys in America, regardless of color or national orign were gathered up and placed in NYA centers or CCC camps. In both of these federal agencies girls and boys were given education free by the government, and taught valuable trades. Over-night high-jacking and robbery was erased and young men and women, reassured, and with gathering confidence in the future, started out to make useful citizens of themselves. It is known that at one time during the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps Negro youths were sending home more than one million dollars monthly to their destitute mothers and fathers. For the first time in the history of the nation the federal government underwrote the college education of thousands of white and black youths.

4-21-45

With far seeing vision America's first citizen saw the necessity of preparing for the current world struggle. He realized that under our industrial system few citizens were skilled in industrial crafts. His knowledge of other social orders caused him to know that this was a grevious error in our economic structure. In fact, when the war flared in Europe and refugees were fleeing before Hitler's victorious armies in France, Norway, Belgium and Holland, the suggestion was made that we cart European refugees to America in ship bottoms, because these men and women had mass training in industrial crafts, while American citizens had yet to be skilled. There was never before an exposure of the faults in America's educational system is in the crucial moment when America went to war. It proves conclusively that never again should labor unions be allowed to return to the apprentice system, and that mass technical training, in the schools of America, should prevail. Roosevelt took the position that it is a faulty philosophy which argues that a narrow conception of political organization, that certain types of education should be denied if there are no employment opportunities in that field. Fearlessly he took the position that the masses should be given industrial training, leaving it up to the resourcefullness of the individual to find employment. In this declsion he met stubborn opposition in the South, where skilled training had been hitherto denied Negroes.

4-21-45

To accomplish his objectives, and adjust the governmental machinery to his social-economic notions, it was necessary for Roosevelt to blast the politicial party, to which he belonged, away from its traditional moorings. In all he organized 126 federal agencies through which he sought to balance America's economic ship but in establishing these agencies he ran afoul of "state rights" a principle written into the constitution by narrow-minded colonial leaders which arrogates to the states certain fundamental rights over life, liberty and property. But Roosevelt, like Lincoln believed that America can grow big, virile and powerful only through a strong central government, and uniformity of laws. He reviewed the experiences of the past and he in-

economic emancipation of millions of Negro women all over America who before the war were working for two and three dollars per week.

Roosevelt knew, and current prosperity has proven, that low wages has definite relationship to prostitution, and crime of all characters. He knew that decent stipends for labor had something to do with healthy minds and bodies, and that in such a program was wrapt up the question of housing, land ownership and all of those national problems that would build a durable and lasting society. In his fight to bring decent wage scales to the common people he encountered his greatest struggle with entrenched wealth.

To gather strength against a recalcitrant congress the late President organized a great labor bloc. He realized that labor has its weaknesses, but he knew that organized labor in principle is right, and thus he fostered and supported the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, designating labor unions, barganing agents for labor. All informed Americans know Roosevelt would not have been re-elected for the fourth term, had it not been for the CIO—Political Action Committee last fall, the farmers of America whom the late president so materially assisted and the Negro vote. These are the three groups that Roosevelt felt needed his assistance here in America and these three groups were important and decisive factors in his re-election.

The re-organized Supreme Court, appointed by Roosevelt, has already rendered two important decisions effecting Negro life. The old Supreme Court which studied the Texas White Primary case, several years ago, declared that White Primaries, excluding Negroes, were legal. The "Roosevelt" court last year decided that White Primaries are unconstitutional. This is a complete right-about-face. The New Supreme Court when presented the case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, in which the petitioner declared he had been ejected unconstitutionally from Pullman accomodations in Arkansas, marked another milestone in American jurisprudence. The court held Arthur W. Mitchell had a right to remain in his first class accomodations and fined the defendant railroad. Stemming from that decision, Negroes are today riding in Pullmans all over America and enjoying dining car service in Texas, Alabama and Georiga. Surely democracy and human decency received a substantial lift when the late president re-organized the supreme court, placing on the bench men who possessed social outlook similar to his own.

One has only to refer to the Fair Employment Praictice Committee and its functioning to realize that President Roosevelt intended to count every American citizen within the precincts of his conception of justice and fair play. Thousands of Negroes are today making fantastic wages because of his unquestioned democratic willingness to agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Roosevelt fought with the group that would rid the South of it's disfranchising poll-tax laws, and he possessed the influence and power to cause the South to make its first honest and sincere self-analysis. "The President's Report on Economic Conditions In the South" brought to the surface and exposed deplorably conditions in poor housing mal-nutrition, illiteracy, low wages and other evils existing in the Southern section of the United States more than has any other published document. Without question Roosevelt lit the torch of liberalism below the Ohio River. His powerful democratic personality has swayed millions in that section away from the old, archiac belief in state rights as an ideal principle in government. He was quick to point out in the past two years how "state rights" hampered the war effort. We have all observed that state rights hampered the draft, the mobilization of industrial man-power and halted interstate commerce. Many Southern leaders are impressed with the necessity of irradicating this out-model principle. It took the dynamics and the moral courage of one man, President Roosevelt, to bring about this revolutionary type of thinking down in Dixie.

We can never know what four years more of Roosevelt would have meant to the nation. Thinking far in advance of other leaders, President Roosevelt presented Congress last year with the "Delano" report, dealing with social servvices on a plan simular to the Beveridge Report in the British Isles. Roosevelt knew that capitalistic countries would soon be forced to meet social competition coming from Soviet Russia, and the "Delano" report, which congress repudiated, represented the Roosevelt creed. Unquestionably America is a better and more healthy place in which to live because of the late president's bold espousal of ideal society, where every human being has legal equality, and economic opportunity. Like a Moses he in time of crises struck the rock and water gushed fourth. There was evidence that his ultimate goal was to achieve in America the virile morality of the Russians where, under the Constitution, racial discrimination is defined as a crime. Time can never erase his good, his value and his worth, and among minority groups the world over his immortality is established.

White House Rites Private

AERO-AMERICAN 4-21-45

Mrs. Bethune Among 200 Invited Mourners

LAST 23 MINUTES

3 Colored Diplomats Also Attend Service

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)—A small crowd of slightly more than 200 persons attended funeral services for the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the East Room of the White House on Saturday at 4 p.m. 4-21-45

Four colored persons were in the group which included his family, intimate friends, Congressional leaders, members of the Supreme Court, members of his Cabinet, a few high government officials, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Mrs. Bethune Present

One of the four was Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, long a close associate of Mrs. Roosevelt and a friend of the President.

The others were the Ambassador of Haiti, Andre Liautaud, the Minister of Ethiopia, Blatta Ephram Tewelde Medhen, and one other diplomat who remained unidentified.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calm

The Episcopal services lasted exactly 23 minutes. They were solemn and touching, but there was no weeping.

During the service, much of which was conducted with the mourners standing, Mrs. Roosevelt stood stalwart and steady. She was the only person in the room wearing a mourning veil. Beside her was her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger.

Also on the front row with Mrs. Roosevelt were Lt. Col. John Boettiger, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, and the four daughters-in-law, Faye, Anne, Ethel and Romelle Roosevelt. All were dressed in black.

Bishop Officiates

Bishop Angus Dun of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington began the services promptly at 4 o'clock. The Rev. John G. Magee of St. John Church in Washington read two Psalms, the 46th and 121st, and the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, rector of St. Thomas Church in Washington, read the lesson.

In Bishop Dun's prayer which followed a hymn, he quoted the words of Roosevelt taken from his first inaugural address, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," and said:

"As that was his first word to us, I am sure that he would wish it to be his last; and that we should go forward into the future as those who go forward without fear, without fear of the future, without fear of our allies or our friends, and without fear of our own insufficiency."

He also said: "Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppressed, and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all thy people."

Loud Speakers Used

Some of the mourners overflowed into the Green Room and Blue Room of the White House where they heard the services over loudspeakers.

The coffin, draped in the American flag, was not opened. At the four corners stood a guard of honor, a soldier, a marine, a sailor and a White House military policeman. The walls of the room were lined with flowers banked six feet high.

As President Truman entered the East Room, which he and his wife and daughter did so quietly and unobtrusively no one stood up, the guards came to attention, shouldered their bayonetted rifles and marched out.

Four minutes later, when Mrs. Roosevelt and the family entered, the entire audience stood. They stood again when the clergy entered.

Dewey Present

Governor Thomas Dewey, President Roosevelt's opponent in the last Presidential campaign, was present and sat ten seats from this correspondent.

Harry Hopkins, close friend and adviser to the President, who came here from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and will return there immediately, seemed visibly affected.

Once he leaned forward and grasped the chair in front of him. His wife took hold of his arm.

The body was placed on a train at 10 p.m. Saturday and taken to Hyde Park where burial rites were held Sunday morning in the rose garden of the Roosevelt estate.

HYDE PARK, N.Y.—Behind the caisson bearing the body of President Roosevelt to its last resting place here Sunday, a colored cavalryman from West Point led a black horse draped in black, carrying saber and boots.

With F. D. R. at End

ARTHUR PRETTYMAN, of Baltimore, President Roosevelt's valet, who with a Filipino houseman, aided the stricken Chief Executive to his bed at Warm Springs, Ga., and remained with him until he died.

Veteran's Tribute

AERO-AMERICAN

6-2-45

The above sketch of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was done shortly after his death by Louis Holloway Jr., of 1706 T St., N.W., a veteran of two years' Army service, now employed at the Washington Navy Yard. Mr. Holloway is a graduate of Armstrong High School and Bluefield State College, where he studied art.

53-1945

Pres. Roosevelt

Ft. Belvoir Engineers in Funeral Cortege

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-21-45

4-21-45

Part of a battalion of colored engineers from Fort Belvoir, Va., who were among the servicemen who marched in the funeral procession which accompanied the body of President Roosevelt from Union Station to the White House.

Soldiers in Germany Stunned by Report

AFRO-AMERICAN Md. 4-21-45

Deathly Silence Greets News; "He Can't Be Dead," Sergeant Declares

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Germany

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SEVENTH ARMY FRONT, GERMANY — We were talking about things that concern colored troops most as curtain is slowly drawn on the war in Europe—things like deactivation and redesignation of crack combat units, petty prejudices by unenlightened officers whose shoulder bars protect their intolerance and chances of a peace wherein a man's a man regardless of the color of his skin.

It was as if the voice of America's largest minority had been reduced to dozen men in a room and mention of the commander-in-chief had just passed the lips of several of the men. Some thought him guilty of a few errors of omission, but most agreed he had assisted racial advancement more than any President since Lincoln.

Then, the man in next room yelled: "Sgt. Haines, this radio says President Roosevelt is dead." It was 12:29 a.m., April 13.

Deathly Silence Guts News

Sgt. Howard Eldridge, Houston, pushed his steel helmet to the back of his head. It toppled to the floor with a bang that broke the deathly silence.

"I just can't believe it," he said. "That man can't be dead at a time like this."

Other first comments included the assertion: He must have had lots of plans in his head," speculation that it must have been a heart attack and suspicion that the President's death "might cause a change in war plans—prolonging it a year."

One soldier, turning the conversation back to trend before the news came, declared that the loss is not America's alone nor that of colored Americans, but black men al lover the world "need that man right now." He went on to lament, "And here we are with a damned Missourian in office."

Believed Propaganda Trick

There was not too much comment beyond this. Everyone seemed stunned. Disbelief was rife. Some even suspected German propaganda. In thirty minutes everyone was in bed—a few asleep. 4-21-45

In the room had been M-Sgts. James Haines, Lakeland, Fla.; Billie Grant, New Orleans; Sgts. A. J. Mack, NYC; William Jones, Chicago; Cpl. George Emptage, NYC; T-5 Peter Wilkins, Philadelphia; and Pvt. James Jackson, Pittsburgh.

Next morning Stars and Stripes, Germany edition, substantiated the news with a 3-inch two-word headline on an extra blacked with heavy column rules. Dozens of soldiers stood around with single copies, listening attentively as the story was read aloud.

Sgt. Haines also read aloud from an editorial the thought that President gave his life for his country "just as heroically as any doughboy in the field, in the cause of American victory and world peace." Then he read, just a little louder, the final lines: "We cannot fail him now. We will not." 4-21-45

Bastogne Heroes Busted

Men who listened are tank destroyer troops who fought their way out of the trap in the Belgium bulge, then went on to an equally great achievement in the Colmar pocket.

They have been relieved of combat duty, their destroyers taken away and they are guards now. They don't like it. They'd prefer to fight and, if necessary, to follow their late commander-in-chief in death for the good cause. But they and thousands of others like them over here will carry on no matter their designation, their tasks or distemper.

Their faces showed it when Sgt. Haines's voice was echoing through the hollowed walls of a destroyed German city. They won't let him down.

'A Personal Loss,' AFRO-AMERICAN Say GI's in Manila

By CHARLES H. LOEB
NNPA War Correspondent

MANILA—Tan Yanks here received news of the President's death with disbelief, turning later to astonishment and a deep sense of personal loss.

Random interviews of 72 GI's from six outfits in Manila give the inescapable impression tan Yanks regarded FDR as the greatest champion of their rights.

Typical comment of those interviewed follow: 4-21-45

What Tan Yanks Said

T-Sgt. Hubert Addison, Kansas City, Mo.: "New Guinea jungles, Leyte mud and separate units not too hard to take, knowing Roosevelt was in there pitching for our rights. Wonder if Truman will carry on the same policies?"

Lt. Chester Thomas, Maple Heights, Ohio: "Colored soldiers looked upon Roosevelt as the man who would make their homecoming worth while. His death is a great loss to true democracy."

Sgt. William Quarles, 904 Anaheim, Pittsburgh: "He was a great Commander-in-Chief. There'll never be another like him. God, guide Mr. Truman."

T/5 Willie L. Brown, Austin, Tex.: "I feel like I'm in the front lines without my M-1."

First Sgt. Wilmer Lewis, 1412 Church Street, Norfolk, Va.: "Roosevelt wore big shoes."

Pfc. John W. Smith, Atlanta: "I feel like crying. Colored soldiers have lost one of their best friends."

Tan Yanks Walk AFRO-AMERICAN Before Caisson

4-21-45

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Thousands of colored Americans were among the crowd of several hundred thousands which watched the funeral procession of President Roosevelt as it moved slowly from Union Station to the White House Saturday morning.

A unit of colored soldiers from the Army Service Forces was in the line of march, forming with a contingent from the Army Air Forces a full battalion which walked before the flag-draped caisson bearing the body of the President.

Among the news correspondents in the group allowed close to the train when it backed into the station after the trip from Warm Springs, Ga., were Ernest Johnson of the Associated Negro Press and this correspondent.

Grieved Dignitaries Stand

As I walked along the entire route through the dense crowds, I saw Congressman William L. Dawson, one of the two colored Representatives, on Pennsylvania Avenue with his head uncovered.

Only two incidents marred the solemnity. One when a group of girls tried to push through a very dense crowd; the other when a white woman called a colored one "black." Officers, however, handled both situations tactfully.

Otherwise, everyone was too grief-stricken to indulge in either boisterousness or prejudice. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with bared heads as the casket bearing the body of their de-

mean to imply th
had any persona
Negro race as su
"The Negro's Best Friend"
Following the announcement of
bitterly opposed
something for m
Yes, we have lost our best
friend. We, of the "persecuted
American Negro soldier, that I have known, he
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a fellowable or condes
low-soldier made the remark that I shall always ha
best memory of Pre
To me, that statement because, of all the
was very significant, because I have known, he
felt that I had lost a friend, in-deed. When I say "friend." I don't mean-in-chief.

and the Chinese. Let us now hope that the present President will live up to his promise to carry on the great policies of our beloved leader and adhere to his so often used phrase, "regardless of race, creed or color."

SAMUEL W. HILL,
Corporal Quartermaster Corps.
Camp Lee.

Mrs. Bethune At Rites In White House

Pittsburgh Courier
4-21-45

Full Page of Pictures on Page 9

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Four Negroes were among the 200 persons admitted to the East Room of the White House Saturday afternoon to witness the twenty-three-minute-long funeral rites conducted for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One of the four was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, long a close friend of Mrs. Roosevelt and a friend of the President. Others were the Ambassador of Haiti, Andre Liautaud; the Minister of Ethiopia, Blatta Ephram Tewelde Medhen, and one other diplomat, who remained unidentified.

NEGRO TROOPS MARCH

As the funeral procession moved from Union Station Saturday morning to the White House, a unit of Negro soldiers from the Army Service Forces was in the line of march.

Thousands of teary-eyed colored citizens lined the streets of Washington as the remains of the President were moved to the funeral site. Cong. William L. Dawson, one of the two Negroes now in the House of Representatives, stood on Pennsylvania Avenue, his head uncovered in reverence of his deceased chief. 4-21-45

Mrs. Bethune was among those standing in line, watching the flag-draped caisson as it rolled by.

LOYAL VALET PRESENT

One of the closest men to President Roosevelt was his loyal valet, Arthur Prettyman. The brown hands of Prettyman were the first to touch Mr. Roosevelt after he slumped over unconscious in the Little White House in Warm Springs, Ga., last Thursday afternoon.

Prettyman, his heart torn with grief, picked up Mr. Roosevelt and carried him into a small bedroom.

Friday when the Chief Executive's body was removed from the Little White House and headed for the train that was to carry it to Washington, Graham Jackson of Atlanta, Ga., a chief petty officer in the U. S. Navy, stepped from the circle of mourners. He had his accordion which he had often played for the President during his visits to Warm Springs.

PLAYS "GOING HOME"

As the cortege approached, Chief Petty Officer Jackson lifted the accordion and played the haunting strains of Dvorak's "Going Home" from the New World Symphony. Then he played "Nearer My God to Thee."

Standing there too, to say goodbye to the fallen President was Tom Logan, a white-haired colored man who had been Mr. Roosevelt's waiter at Warm Springs for fourteen years. His chin trembling and his shoulders shaking, Logan looked at the body of his friend pass by, and said: "Lord, God, take care of him now."

Prettyman returned to Washington on the Presidential train.

The President was buried Sunday morning at ten o'clock in the sunlit garden between his Hyde Park home and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. 4-21-45

HIS LAST SPEECH

Before his death, President Roosevelt wrote his last speech—one that never was delivered. He wrote it Wednesday night and was to have delivered it by radio in observance of 350 Jefferson Day dinners. It was a significant speech . . . especially this part:

"Today science has brought all the different quarters of the globe so close together that it is impossible to isolate them one from another.

"Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace." 4-21-45

A cerebral hemorrhage, which caused the late President to sleep away at Warm Springs, Ga., brought down the final curtain on the career of the man rated as the best friend the Negro has had in the White House since Abraham Lincoln. His administration brought Negroes the biggest advances in American life since the emancipation.

FDR AIDED NEGRO MASSES

America was gripped in its greatest economic depression and millions of Negroes were jobless when Roosevelt took the reins of government in 1933. He immediately set up various Federal relief organizations for the poor and needy which included the Negro masses wherein racial discrimination was discarded.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt made a masterful stroke to enforce equal rights for Negroes in sharing the benefits of public relief by organizing what is familiarly known as a "black cabinet," consisting of a group of Negro leaders who advised him about Negro affairs. These leaders were given positions of responsibility to curb racial discrimination against members of their race, marking the first time in the history of America a President had openly concerned himself to such an extent with the welfare of Negro citizens. 4-21-45

Some of the outstanding members of the so-called "black cabinet" were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, an unofficial adviser to Mr. Roosevelt on all matters affecting Negroes; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who conferred with the President regularly, and Channing Tobias, national YMCA secretary, who served on various boards for Mr. Roosevelt.

Again in 1941, he shattered historic precedents when he set up the Committee on Fair Employment Practices by Executive Order. Racial discrimination in war plants and factories was banished by Federal regulation for the first time in American history. The steady retreat of jim crow in the armed forces has been credited as the handiwork of President Roosevelt. His economic bill of rights remains close to labor's heart.

The late President smashed precedent again when he visited the two Negro republics, Liberia and Haiti. The presidents of these two republics visited him in Washington and both were official guests in the White House.

MRS ROOSEVELT FAIR, TOO 4-21-45

The role his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, has played as First Lady makes her departure from the White House a great loss to Negroes. Her stand for equal rights for Negroes has won her the acclaim and support of Negro citizens all over America. But the deep South hates her for defying white supremacy.

The President's death projected Harry S. Truman into the highest office of the land. A Missouri farm boy, Truman's past is unlike the aristocratic background of the deceased Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He denied a Hearst newspaper rumor that he was once a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

playing "Nearer My God To Thee" as President Roosevelt's body is carried from the Warm Springs, Ga. Foundation where he died. On the afternoon of the day Mr. Roosevelt died Jackson was scheduled to attend a barbecue there. That afternoon he would have heard the Navy officer play his favorites tunes on the accordion. LIFE said that the President had enjoyed Jackson's songs many times in the past. It is said further, "The next day when the President's body was borne slowly past the main dormitory at Warm Springs, where often he used to wave at patients convalescing in the sun's rays, Jackson stepped out of the watching circle, sadly fingered the strains of "Going Home." As he played, CPO Jackson wept open-eyed to the mournful phrases of his own lament."

TIME AND NEWSWEEK COMMENT 4-21-45

TIME said of Jackson, "In the day's hot brightness, the procession rolled slowly into the driveway in front of Georgia Hall. Eleanor Roosevelt looked out at the tense faces of the cripples. The procession stopped and she saw Graham Jackson, a Negro accordionist who had performed for the President many times. He stepped up beside the hearse and began to play. It was "Going Home," one of the President's favorites. A photographer aimed his camera at her. She lifted her hand and framed the word "Please" as he lowered his camera. The procesion crawled on.

Another warm tribute in a news story about Jackson's playing for the late President came from Newsweek and sundry other publications magazines and newspapers. CPO Jackson has played more than a score of times for the late President and Mrs. Roosevelt and many other notable figures, and has been acclaimed by all. He plays practically all of the instruments but is best on piano and the accordion with which he entertained FDR most

Chief Petty Officer for the Navy Recruiting Department and both he and Pfc. Shorter are native Atlantans. 4-22-45

Pfc. Shorter resided at 321 Highland Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., before entering the Armed Forces. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. P. L. Taylor, publisher of the Columbus World. Several years ago Pfc. Shorter composed a song, entitled, "Life Is What You Make It" and sent a copy to President Roosevelt.

Below is a letter received from the President's private secretary:

Mr. Wm. Shorter, Esq.,
321 Highland Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Shorter:

The President has received your letter of May 13th and asks me to thank you heartily for your courtesy in sending him a copy of your song. 4-22-45

He is pleased to have it and greatly appreciates your thought of him.

Very sincerely yours,
M. A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Will GOP-Democratic Alliance Continue?

WASHINGTON — Speculation is rife in the Nation's Capital as to whether the Republican conservatives and Southern reactionaries will continue their "unholy" alliance during the administration of the new President, Harry S. Truman. This GOP-Democratic combination was successful in defeatitng some important Roosevelt sponsored legislation. It was this alliance which stripped Henry Wallace of all financial power before confirming him as Secretary of Commerce, which has pigeon-holed the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching measures, and keeps the FEPC bill shelved in the Rules Committee.

Graham Jackson's Full Page Photo In Life Magazine

Atlanta World
4-21-45

An Atlantan Chief Petty Officer Graham Washington Jackson of the United States Naval Reserves called by the late President Roosevelt "one of my favorite musicians," was featured this week in three of the nation's largest circulated news and magazine publications—LIFE, TIME and NEWSWEEK relative to his friendship with the late President, and his final tribute to the great fallen leader 4-21-45

Jackson appears in LIFE in a 10 1-2 b 9 1-2 photograph sadly playing "Nearer My God To Thee" as President Roosevelt's body is carried from the Warm Springs, Ga. Foundation where he died. On the afternoon of the day Mr. Roosevelt died Jackson was scheduled to attend a barbecue there. That afternoon he would have heard the Navy officer play his favorites tunes on the accordion. LIFE said that the President had enjoyed Jackson's songs many times in the past. It is said further, "The next day when the President's body was borne slowly past the main dormitory at Warm Springs, where often he used to wave at patients convalescing in the sun's rays, Jackson stepped out of the watching circle, sadly fingered the strains of "Going Home." As he played, CPO Jackson wept open-eyed to the mournful phrases of his own lament."

Benning Soldier Entertained Late Pres. Roosevelt

Atlanta World
4-22-45

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Pfc. Wm. A. Shorter, a member of the Reception Center Band of Fort Benning, has had the high honor and privilege of having entertained the late, lamented President Roosevelt.

Pfc. Shorter, a musician, plays a Hawaiian electric guitar and was accompanist to Mr. Graham W. Jackson, a great artist, a few years ago when they entertained the late President Roosevelt at his Warm Springs home. Mr. Jackson is now Chief Petty Officer for the Navy Recruiting Department and both he and Pfc. Shorter are native Atlantans. 4-22-45

Pfc. Shorter resided at 321 Highland Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., before entering the Armed Forces. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. P. L. Taylor, publisher of the Columbus World. Several years ago Pfc. Shorter composed a song, entitled, "Life Is What You Make It" and sent a copy to President Roosevelt.

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He is pleased to have it and greatly appreciates your thought of him.

Very sincerely yours,
M. A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mrs. Bethune Present at Rites as Personal Friend

Afro-American 4-21-45

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, attended the funeral services held in the East Room of the White House, for the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Saturday afternoon as a personal friends.

The invitation read as follows: "Dear Mrs. Bethune, you are invited to attend the funeral service of the late President Saturday, as a personal friend to Mrs. Roosevelt and family. You understand that the list is confined to high officials of this Government, foreign Government, personal friends and the family.

A Great Friend Passes

Louisiana Weekly 4-21-45

THE untimely death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, an unfailing friend of the "forgotten man," came as a searing shock to men and nations throughout the universe. It seems almost unbelievable that God Almighty would see fit to remove such a stalwart and tireless patriot from the theater of international affairs when his presence is so sorely needed. The American people were wholeheartedly behind this "good soldier" who put aside his desires "to go back to his home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's chief executive" in order to help win this war unequivocally and the peace to follow in such a way that there would be no future world wars and to provide occupations and a decent standard of living for all human beings. They wanted so much for him to be at the peace table to help mankind have freedom from want and fear, help insure the small nations full representations, help banish forever conditions which breed dictators, and to inject democratic principles into all the deliberations, thereby assuring broken and wrecked countries salvation. 4-21-45

No segment of the populace will mourn with greater hurt this loss than the 13,000,000 citizens of color who have always been remembered and helped by him and his wife. One of the greatest champions of their cause for the last decade is gone. He who gave them jobs during the lean years of the depression, better schools through WPA grants, decent housing facilities through FHA, an opportunity to serve in all branches of the nation's armed forces in all grades, a committee to see that they were fairly integrated into the war jobs, the living assurance that he was at all times cognizant of their problems and, when pressed, would do something to help solve them, and countless other things, leaves them when there is still so much yet to be done and so few of his stature who are willing to favor the cause. Now that he has passed, the kind and generous Mrs. Roosevelt will no longer be able to inject her liberal influence into White House policy making; there is no one to shoulder the responsibility, as we felt he sooner or later would have done, of seeing that permanent FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-discrimination laws would be enacted; and many gains that have been made by Negroes stand to be reversed. It is indeed our hope and prayer that the quiet and unassuming but honest Mr. Truman, upon whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to this high duty, will make good his pledge to carry on Mr. Roosevelt's policies ad infinitum with due regard for all races. 4-21-45

Mr. Roosevelt was stricken at his temporary desk while he was engaged in making plans for his part in the coming conference at San Francisco. Then as always his rare faculties of mind were bent upon the problems of races and peoples of the world. For he had long become an international statesman and indefatigable benefactor, seeking to make the blessings of democracy and freedom a reality for all. It is indeed regrettable that the man who had sacrificed immeasurably to bring peace to a chaotic era should not live to see it exist. A great son has passed from the earth to whom the most fitting tribute we can pay is to see that his gallant and courageous spirit encompasses us and that we give unrelentingly of our time, money and efforts to support the things for which he stood, and above all unify ourselves solidly behind our new President to hasten the day of victory, lasting peace and a decent living for all mankind.

His Sudden Death, A Shock To The Civilized World

Savannah Tribune 4-19-45

Graham Jackson, His Favorite Musician, Plays "Going Home" In Last Departure From Georgia

SEVERAL NEGROES AMONG THE SELECT FEW AT LAST RITES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

By Harry McAlpin

WASHINGTON, D C.—Negro leaders mourned the sudden passing of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt Thursday. A cerebral hemorrhage, which caused the late President to sleep away at Warm Springs, Ga., brought down the final curtain on the career of the man rated as the best friend the Negro has had in the White House since Abraham Lincoln. His administration brought Negroes the biggest advances in American life since the emancipation. 4-19-45.

President's death has projected Harry S. Truman into the highest office of the land. A Missouri farm boy, Truman's past is unlike the aristocratic background of the deceased Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He denied a Hearst newspaper rumor the he was once a member of the Ku Klux Klan

Following his election to the vice presidency, he assured prominent Negro newspaper men that he would carry out President Roosevelt's policies of fair play to Negro citizens

The body left Warm Springs Friday morning on its last journey from hi sbeloved second home, the Little White House, on a 22 hour trip over the Southern Railroad, for Washington.

In the crowd of mourners watching the cotage wend its way to the Warm Springs depot was Chief Pety Officer Graham Jackson, well known Atlanta pianist whom the President called his favorite musician. As the funeral procession approached, Jackson stepped from the line of mourners, lifted his accordian, which he had often played for the President, and played the beautiful strains of Duorak's "Going Home. Then he played "Near My God To Thee' 4-19-45

With quiet, somber faces soldiers from the Army Service thousands of Negroes made up the all-American crowd of several hundred thousand which watched the funeral procession of President Roosevelt as it slowly moved from the Union Station to the White House Saturday morning. A unit of Negro soldiers fro mthe Army Service Forces was in the line of march. 4-19-45

As the train backed into the Union Station, bringing the body of the late president and his family from Warm Springs, Georgia, two Negroes were in the small group allowed up close to the train. The group was composed of high government officials, led by President Truman, diplomatic representatives, news correspondents and photographers. Both Negroes represented the press. They were Ernie Johnson of the Associated Negro Press and this correspondent.

I have heard the biting sarcasm in his voice when he would lambast certain newspapers for their angled treatment of the news. I have seen him in gay moods, when he would be exceptionally witty. And I have seen him show the burden of the world responsibility he shouldered so courageously plus the physical tortures he must have endured at times. Then he could be easily riled by the wrong questions. What I remember most is my first press conference—the way he leaned across his desk as I passed as he lit his cigarette to go out, the friendly sincerity of his hand as he firmly shook my hand and said: "I'm glad to see you and very happy to have you here."

That's the way I remember him. For that reason, I am pleased that I was not opened when I sat through the funeral services

Franklin D. Roosevelt As A White House Correspondent Knew Him

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first President to accredit a Negro newsman to cover the White House press conferences. That man, Harry S. McAlpin, representing the Atlanta Daily World and the combined Negro press through the Negro Newspaper Publishers association, here gives his views of the man whose death the world is mourning.

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —First with regularity on Tuesdays and Fridays, and then with an increasing irregularity in recent months brought about by conferences out of the country, political campaign trips, but mostly by rest trips to Hyde Park, Baruch's farm in South Carolina, and the last one to Warm Springs, I have been seeing President Roosevelt at his press conferences for over a year.

In that year, I have seen his physical condition go up and down. I have felt, privately, that after each "down," the "ups" did not quite reach their former levels. To the many inquiries I received from friends, acquaintances, even my family, I had but one answer—"The President looks in the best of health." I didn't feel what I

trance of the correspondents into his office and the Secret Service man would say "all in." Usually I was among the first 15 or 20 to enter. Almost invariably he could be easily riled by the he stared down at steady as Gibraltar.

I have watched the twinkle in his eye when he would skillfully evade a correspondent's question. I sat through the funeral services

in the East Room of the White House with 12 other news and radio men and about 200 mourners, picturing him as the dynamic, humane, friend of mankind. I would not want to spoil that picture by seeing him in death.

And as I sat there, I pondered —how fortunate I am that I should not only benefit with the rest of the world's oppressed people from his Christ-like goodness and sense of fair play, but that I should have been privileged to know him as well.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Savannah tribune 4-21-45

The interviews during the past few days to give indication of the way various people and groups of people feel about the passing of Mr. Roosevelt did not include Negroes. There may have been good reason for this. Some of those interviewed may have represented in a way groups in which Negroes are included. We think the country ought to know that Negroes feel the loss of the President quite as much as, perhaps a little more, than some other people. Mr. Roosevelt has meant a great deal to colored people in America, from the very day of his first inauguration. More Negroes have been appointed to nationally important offices than in all former administrations put together. He has shown by many acts his desire to give Negroes a square and a new deal. He has sent many a testimonial to Negro meetings and conferences indicating his interest in their problems and their efforts to solve them. His messages have always been sympathetic, sincere and hopeful. He endeared himself to them as he did to all struggling people. All pronouncements setting forth the aims of securing liberty and justice for the under people of the world bore the marks of his authorship and his courageous leadership, and we have every reason to believe that it was his intention to see them implemented. That any of his aims for the "forgotten" people of his country failed of attainment, is attributable to those into whose hands they fell for execution. It is of recent memory that much of the opposition to him in the last election was due to his new deal philosophy. This was especially true in the South where his attitude to Negroes was resented. If his passing is a distinct loss to the people of this country, it is a greater loss to 13 million Negroes who had come to look upon him as their peculiar champion and friend. Indeed his passing has left an emptiness in our consciousness which fills us with despair. We are bowed in sorrow.

Pittsburgh Courier 4-21-45

TEARS TELL STORY OF LOVE FOR F. D. R.—Overcome with grief, an unidentified woman broke into tears and gave vent to her feelings Saturday morning as she stood in line with other mourners on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D. C. She broke into sobs as the caisson bearing the remains of President Roosevelt passed by. Colored and white rushed to her aid.

Our Fallen Leader

Washington Tribune

The passing of our late President removes from the White House two of the most staunch friends the Negro ever had. It is hardly likely that anyone as closely allied with the cause of the common man as our late President and his wife will appear in public life anytime soon. 4-21-45

Born in riches, and completely independent financially from birth unto death, he spent the better part of his official life trying to build an America in which every man could feel the comfort of independence, or as he put it, "freedom from want."

A man may be born rich, but none are born great. Greatness is an element that has to be acquired after birth. President Roosevelt was a great man who became a great President. The tears that poured so freely from the eyes of the peoples all over the world, no less here at home, denoted that a great humanitarian had fallen. These tears were perhaps the most sincere tribute that the common people for whom he worked and for whose cause he died, could offer. 4-21-45

The Negro in America, used to seeing their rights trampled upon, and their economic plight the lowest in the land, saw the clouds of prejudices being hammered away by the sense of justice the President manifested, aided and abetted by his noble wife, who never missed an opportunity to speak out courageously, against white America's inhumanities to its Negro citizens.

We had a feeling that the President's fourth term would see even more radical gains made for the Negro people. With his full time directed to winning the war and shaping the peace, there was little doubt in the minds of Negroes that the post-war period would see the Negro sharing largely in the peace which we, like other Americans, are fighting to bring into being.

One of the President's last acts was to invite the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to designate someone to act as a consultant to the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois had been so designated. 4-21-45

That God should see fit to call our courageous Commander-in-Chief from our midst at this stage of our development was to deprive the Negro of his greatest hope for a fuller and wider participation in the bounties that America has to offer.

Further, Negroes cannot fail to take note of the fact that the departure of our President from the White House takes from those portals the greatest First Lady who ever dwelt there. Mrs. Roosevelt never failed to step in and say those things which were on the President's mind and heart, but which political considerations bade him not utter.

But knowing her as we do, we feel certain that the hush which has fallen over the President's lips will not seal the lips of his beloved and devoted wife. As she admonished her sons in the service to "carry on to the end as your father would have you to do," certainly she is aware that he would have her to do likewise.

As for our new President, Harry S. Truman, Negroes know very little about him, but his utterances to the Congress on Monday have given us faith that he will keep his promise to carry out to the best of his ability the program of his departed predecessor.

That program included, as President Truman said, improving the lot of the common people, numbered among whom are 13,000,000 Negroes. That program also included passage of the anti-poll tax bill; passage of an anti-lynching bill, passage of legislation to make permanent the Fair Employment Practice Commission, the opening up of new positions of trust and responsibility in the Government for Negroes. 4-21-45

President Truman was born amid humble surroundings of humble and poor parents. He was included in that group of people he refers to as "common." He lacked the educational advantages which all Americans are entitled to. 4-21-45

The only university he ever attended was the common people, therefore, he is today President. University of Machine Politics in Missouri. He was Noted for his great loyalty to those who befriend him, we hope that President Truman will be no less sent to the Senate from that school, but he was elected Vice President by the common people who were friendly loyal to the common people of America who voted for of Franklin D. Roosevelt, because Franklin D. Roose. him on that November day, 1944. 4-21-45

Roosevelt Still Lives for the Negro People

By JAMES W. FORD

Reading hundreds of individual testaments and editorial comments in the press, listening to street corner conversations of average citizens, and hearing statements of leaders in every walk of life of the Negro community—one gets the deep feeling of profound grief which the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought to the Negro people. They felt it as a cruel personal loss. Together with all Americans and the world they bowed their heads in sorrow. They were no less sympathetic with the sorrow, and respectful of the high courage, which Eleanor Roosevelt bore under the shock of the death of her beloved husband. She, too, is to them a friend of untold value and courage. 4-22-45

"It is one of the most unfortunate things that ever happened to us," said hundreds of people. Ministers of the church declared the late President to be "the greatest humanitarian since Christ; friend of nations and peoples; friend of the Jew; friend of the colored people." Workers, factory employes, miners and sundry workers among the Negro people said: "We lost a good man; he did a great deal for us." Soldiers: "All the boys are downhearted, 'the old man's' dead." Children, old men and women wept silently.

When it is asked what Franklin Delano Roosevelt meant to colored Americans, the answer is full and clear: "His legacy of human dignity and security for the common man." Under his wise and beneficent leadership, and by measures approved and advanced by him, they saw themselves lifted from great depths to lofty heights of freedom and liberty. Under his wise leadership, bigotry and discrimination were given shattering blows by his hatred of fascism with its ideology of racism. Franklin D. Roosevelt rose to a position exceeding that of the Great Emancipator, because while Lincoln saved the Union and abolished slavery, Roosevelt united the nation today with peoples of the world in the great crusade for total human freedom.

Roosevelt helped to build a world coalition of freedom-loving nations in which Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti take their place honorably with all other nations. Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Crimea and now San Francisco, as a part of the architectural handiwork of Roosevelt, are great landmarks in the search for peace. They are decisive because they laid the basis for a postwar organizaton through the development of world economic expansion, of production and commerce, and the working out of an accord whereby colonial and semi-colonial zones of Asia, Latin America and Africa will attain "economic progress and social security" as provided for in the Atlantic Charter. 4-22-45

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was setting a lasting course for the Negro people. He seemed to work to tie everything into a knot that would not be undone. He established laws against discrimnation and they became great rallying points of all the people to wipe out injustice. Jimcrow was abolished in Army camp exchanges. Mixed fighting units were established. Two million Negro workers were drawn into industries where they gained wide experiences and achived technical training. Education was widely fostered. During his administration the trade unions grew from 3 million to 13 million and 850,000 Negro workers became members of the trade union movement. The policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt led the Negro people back onto the path of historical integration into American democracy on the basis of complete and unconditional equality.

THEN THE PEOPLE KNEW

When Franklin D. Roosevelt challenged fascism which dared to inscribe slavery for the world upon its banners; when he took steps to develop democracy in the South for all the people and challenged th corrupt Southern politicians in his own party in the elections of 1938; when he placed the economic problems of the South as No. 1 for the nation—then the Negro people knew that Franklin Roosevelt was their President and they answered his call.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt shaped the future for the Negro people. They must have faith in our new Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Truman. He accepts the Roosevelt course. Full support to him will make his burden easier in carrying out the policies of Roosevelt as ever-lasting realities. It is unwise and unreal to begin to harp back to Andrew Johnson as some people are already doing. Andrew Johnson repudiated Lincoln's policies. The Negro people will remember the broad national unity achieved when Roosevlt wisely chose Harry S. Truman as his running mate in 1944, which contributed greatly to victory. 4-22-45

President Truman should be judged by how he carries out and advances Roosevelt's policies. The Negro people will rally behind our new Commander-in-Chief and help him carry out these policies. They will go forward together with all Americans with faith in themselves, faith in the strength of our democracy and faith in the organization and experience of the last twelve years.

Voice Of The People

Birmingham News 4-26-45 A12

A SOLDIER AND F. D. R.

To the Editor of The News:

The recent and still heavy loss of President Roosevelt was deeply felt throughout the world by fighting men of every race, creed and color. Let this be marked by all who now will be thinking of the past 12 years in a different spirit.

We do not eulogize a man for nothing, be he president or humble, ordinary citizen. Remember the things for which Mr. Roosevelt pleaded and worked. 4-26-45

He sought freedom and tolerance, among all peoples throughout the world, but strongly also within his own country. He sought a human understanding that America was dedicated to equality and justice. Let us no forget this. For this was one of the reasons he was so great. He sought this in practical ways. He was too often attacked because he did. No sharply defined and most obvious panegyric by any former critic should hide this fact.

It gives me a feeling of deep pride that, when the time had come for The Birmingham News and Age-Herald to offer editorial comment on the late president's death, they could do so without any shadow of hypocrisy, for while the columns of these papers upon occasion criticized aspects of Mr. Roosevelt's program, they steadfastly clung to the principles he set forth both internationally and domestically, and in great majority to the actual legislative measures created for carrying out the ideals he had expounded. 4-26-45

The record of the American press in its relationship with Franklin D. Roosevelt is not good. I am proud to say that some papers can be excepted from this statement, and high among the small list stands The News and Age-Herald.

Overseas. E. L. HOLLAND

Minorities Lose A Champion

Atlanta World—Ga. 4-21-45

(From The East Tennessee News)

WITH THE PASSING LAST WEEK of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, minority racial groups suffer loss of a champion of their rights that will result in their slipping back to the very foot of the hill of their accomplishments during the past twelve years. Expression of such alarm may indicate a note of pessimism, but the facts may as well be faced—with the silent espousal of the cause of the Negro racial group in particular, more worthwhile recognition has been accorded the race under the administration of President Roosevelt, than has been true since the one notable act of President Abraham Lincoln, as he signed the Emancipation Proclamation. ----

During the twenty-three minute funeral service conducted from the White House for the heroic president whose sudden death occurred at Warm Springs, Georgia Thursday afternoon, the thought of the most outstanding and highly beneficial contribution to the cause of Negroes came to mind, when it was concluded, if President Roosevelt sponsored no other legislation than that providing low rent housing as carried out under the Federal Housing Authority, his service to worthy humanity would have been unexcelled. 4-26-45

Thoughtful citizens of our nation, regardless as to race or class, have implicit confidence in the ability, sincerity and straightforward manner of President Harry S. Truman, who succeeds to the Presidency. Vigorous and enthusiastic support will be directed to his administration as he takes over the reins of our government. However, no other man in the world could possibly prove as effective in leadership as Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He was swept so suddenly from the scene of action, unfair opponents of equal justice for all men will most certainly get their schemes into play as to thoroughly disrupt those plans that were so effectively and successfully launched by President Roosevelt.

Reactionaries about Washington who have continously and stealthily endeavored to defeat legislation designed to protect the rights of minority racial groups quickly discovered the failing physical strength of President Roosevelt, and their partial defeat in the Senate of Vice-President Wallace, and their complete defeat of the nomination of Aubrey Williams may easily be attributed to inability of President Roosevelt to effectively command his forces, and it is firmly believed that the President himself had premonition of his failing physical strength as he failed to demand support of his nominees in the Senate and House of Representatives. 4-26-45

It only remains to be seen that such highly effective organizations functioning as an arm of our government—

...the Fair Employment Practice Committee, is certain to be total absence of effective Negro leadership anywhere to ...wiped completely out, and it will be difficult to stem the ...tide of discrimination and prejudicial attitudes that will be ...otherwise directed toward minorities. Ranks," is timely ...The most unfortunate phase of the situation is the ...as the urge is directed to get behind the administration of,

President Harry S. Truman, and such applies as much to the Negro leadership as any others, as they are warned to keep sufficiently close to the new President with a view of having him realize the importance in perpetuating the highly beneficial legislation for the protection of rights of minorities. In realizing the loss of President Roosevelt, the fact that his brilliant wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will step from the White House, is equally as much deplored by minorities, whose cause she so nobly espoused. There is no doubt but that Mrs. Roosevelt influenced the righteous attitude of fair play toward minorities as she vigorbusy gave encouragement to just attitudes in her modest role of the wife of the President of our United States.

Truly minorities lose a noble champion of their cause, and in the passing of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the hearts of thoughtful citizens of our land are extremely sad.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Atlanta World

Franklin Delano Roosevelt—the great symbol of democracy all over the world, the first figure of hope to enslaved peoples throughout the world—quietly crossed the great Divide yesterday and left a world in mourning. As the titular head of the strongest and in many ways, the richest nation on earth, Mr. Roosevelt was looked upon as the leader and coordinator of the peace for the United Nations, which managed to stick together; turned a defensive war which once seemed likely to end in defeat into an aggressive war which now seems certain to end in victory. 4-13-45

Four times elected to the head of this Nation, the New Deal is today synonmous with the name Roosevelt. In every hamlet and home of America New Deal reforms have inured to the advantage of every citizen, regardless to station or race. Diplomatic relations between America and other nations are what they are today because of the statesmanship and vision of Roosevelt. Happily too, we are fortunate that Roosevelt's leadership and foresight has made Russia our gallant friend instead of our potential enemy. Atlanta, Ga 4-13-45

Despite his untimely and shocking death, we still think it was God's great providence which led the American people to return him to Washington for a fourth term. For with Mr. Roosevelt in office, the American people expected a satisfactory end of the war, at least a good chance of permanent peace and prosperity, and a continuance of his far-seeing program of social reforms.

But all is not dark. We take comfort in the fact that our new President, Harry S. Truman, has before him the blue prints of a chartered peace and a sound postwar economy for America. Before him he has the famous declarations of President Roosevelt on the Atlantic Charter; the Moscow Conference of October, 1943; the Teheran Agreement, the Dumbarton Oaks' proposals and the more recent Yalta Conference. Like Roosevelt, the great genius of the American people is behind President Truman. He is today our Commander-in-Chief. We congratulate him and commend him to the keeping of God.

Roosevelt: The Man!

Pittsburgh Courier

Since this newspaper came last into your homes, but one short, sorrow-fraught week ago, the Nation and the entire world in which we live have been shaken by a tragedy more shattering to the troubled hearts of men than any physical blow that might be struck by the gods of war.

Seven days ago, days in which the sand has sped dizzily through the hour glass, Franklin D. Roosevelt held his pen aloft, smiled to his secretary, and commented, "Here I make a law!"

A few minutes later, he was summoned by the Great Lawmaker. Today he shares the cool immunity of the dead at his beloved Hyde Park where flowers still bloom and birds still sing.

Words ill befit the sense of loss sustained by humanity in the death of the President.

Millions of Americans were as stunned and as saddened as they might have been by the sudden death of a father or a brother, a member of their own families.

Hundreds of millions of human beings, throughout the world, reeled from the shock of the news and searched the skies for sight of the torch of freedom which he had held aloft.

They were affrighted. Who would take their hands now and lead them to the light? 4-21-45

From historians will come many definitions of the man and leader, Roosevelt. But none will deny him greatness and, better still, goodness.

There will be those to quibble over that fault or that virtue, this mistake or that bold stroke of genius, but when the dust of controversy shall have settled, Franklin D. Roosevelt will emerge as the man who, in his time, and perhaps in all history, did most to increase the concrete cubic volume of goodwill in the world.

The stimulation and excitation of the latent goodwill in the hearts of men was President Roosevelt's most significant and sensational achievement.

High in the sky he caused it to be written that all men are brothers.

It was his salutary dictum that all nations, all races, all colors, all peoples, were to love one another and to deal justly with one another.

Mankind's faith in him gave it the hope that the charity which he espoused might prevail.

Millions of human beings were willing to follow him through the wilderness of war to the Promised Land of freedom.

Those excited millions trampled down the cynics.

They computed their leader's greatness in the strictures of his critics. To denounce him was to extol him.

The love he gave was returned a billionfold.

How striking the parallel between Mr. Roosevelt and that other great leader and law-giver, Moses.

Both were leaders in the true sense.

Both were destined to lead their people from darkness into light.

Both were to see the Promised Land of victory.

But neither was to enter it.

One sleeps upon Mount Nebo; the other, at Hyde Park.

Forever, all men shall honor each.

The Courier joins the Nation in sad mourning.

It trusts that in President Truman the torch of liberty and freedom has been caught up by a new and modern Joshua with strength and divine guidance to complete the noble task bequeathed to him.

The Lamplighter Passes

AFRO-AMERICAN

The death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt removes from the world scene one of the most inspiring, fearless and humanitarian leaders of all time.

It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of his passing, made all the more tragic by the fact that it denied him the opportunity of witnessing the full triumph of our arms and those of our Allies over the forces of evil and corruption in Europe and the Pacific. 4-21-45

History, however, will not withhold from him his high share of the credit for this triumph, nor his tremendous influence in charting the course for a lasting peace.

A child of wealth, he, nevertheless, grew to outrage the wealthy while endearing himself to the masses. He was a champion of the common man and even those who disagreed with him most violently admitted the charm and dramatic power of his personality and admired him for the honesty of his convictions. Baltimore, Md.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a shatterer of precedents whose strength and stature increased with each obstacle that he overcame—each tradition which he pushed aside. He was a great liberal in thought and action, and his contributions to human welfare will be a lasting monument to his memory. 4-21-45

No President has carried greater burdens, and even in his personal affliction, he did not complain. He left a rich heritage for us all.

Colored Newsman at Last Rites Despite Opposition

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-21-45 Baltimore, Md.

Press Organization Excludes Only Certified Reporter; White House Okeys Him

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Despite efforts of the White House Correspondents' Association to exclude the only colored White House correspondent from the funeral services for Roosevelt in the East Room, he was admitted.

The fault was not President Truman's. He had no knowledge of the incident. Even had he known, he could, perhaps, have done nothing about it, for the arrangements were entirely in the hands of the White House staff.

At a conference on Friday between representatives of the association, radio, and Jonathan Daniels, White House press secretary, it was decided to allow only 12 newsmen and radio men in the White House. It has refused to act on the application of the colored correspondent. It has indicated, as in the present instance, that it does not represent colored people in its "bargaining" councils.

Number Raised by White House Representation First Allowed

Overruling the action of the association, the White House itself sanctioned the attendance of two more individual colored representative. As a result, instead of being one of twelve newsmen, he was one of thirteen. 4-21-45

At the conclusion of the conference, the colored press was advised it would be represented on the basis of 4-21-45 made in its behalf.

On Saturday morning, however, the lineup had been changed to allow for the inclusion of these representatives of two more individual papers. The colored press had been dropped unceremoniously off the list.

It was only because President Roosevelt had ordered White House press credentials issued to a representative of the Atlanta Daily World that colored now get combating the "lily-white" influences around him if he hopes to have the respect, support and votes of colored America.

Sole Bargaining Rights. 4-21-45

The White House Correspondents' Association has exclusive "bargaining" rights where the working of newspaper men in the White House is concerned. It makes the rules and adopts procedures.

What Leaders Said of F.D.'s Death, President Truman

AFRO-American 4-21-45
Baltimore, Md.

Following are the reactions of the nation's leaders given in statements to the AFRO on the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the ascendency of Vice President Harry S. Truman to the Presidency of the United States:

COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., New York City:

"America and mankind of all races, creeds and color have lost a great leader at one of the most critical periods of world history. The name and work of our leader, President Roosevelt, will endure through the years to come.

"With courage, patience and wisdom, he marked the beginning of a new epoch for humanity on its difficult path toward full democracy, freedom and lasting peace. These goals are now in view.

"Foe of Injustice and Bigotry"

"The colored people have lost a great friend and champion—the greatest since Lincoln. Through ecoonmic wars and political advances wrought under his leadership, President Roosevelt laid the foundation for achieving within our time the full integration of colored Americans through the fabric of our country's life on the basis of free and equal citizenship.

This process has only begun and will continue to fulfillment despite all obstacles. President Roosevelt was a foe of white supremacy and anti-Semitism, of injustice and bigotry wherever it existed. This endeared him to the common people of the world and earned him the hatred of Fascist barbarians, tyrants and political scoundrels."

DR. C. C. SPAULDING, Durham, N.C., president, N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company:

"In the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt the nation has suffered the loss of a great and noble leader. Not only was he a friend to all mankind, regardless of race or condition, but was one of the world's greatest statesmen.

"His regulation of the American banking system following the last depression evidenced the soundness of his judgement. This act alone, instrumental as it was in averting economic chaos throughout the nation, supplied ample justification for his administration.

"While the nation has suffered a staggering loss in the death of its leader, it is hoped that all Americans will now join with President Truman in perpetuating the principles of universal democracy that Mr. Roosevelt during his tenure of office labored so assiduously to establish throughout the world."

DR. E. I. ROBINSON, Los Angeles, president, National Medical Association:

4-21-45

"President Roosevelt's passing has shocked the civilized world. He, as a humanitarian, loved the common folk, fought for true democracy, made plans for permanent peace and our hope is that President Truman will be as brave and courageous to carry on to completion his plans for peace and his ideals of democracy."

Irreparable Loss to the World

DR. FREDERICK D. PATTERSON, Tuskegee, Ala., president, Tuskegee Institute:

"The great, genuine service of President Roosevelt to this nation during many critical years and his recent truthful effort in behalf of world peace make of his passing an irreparable loss to the world at large. Colored Americans are deeply saddened by this loss to our nation."

C. A. FRANKLIN, Kansas City, Mo., editor, Kansas City Call:

"In the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt the world has lost its first citizen and colored Americans have lost the best friend they ever had in the White House.

"Moses did not live to reach the Promised Land; Lincoln was killed before the nation was reunited; Roosevelt, maker of the tools of war, is called to rest before victory.

"Our departed President has earned a place in history. His achievements in social reconstruction and his military and industrial leadership in the nation's time of peril have earned that. But men are expendable, so time turns over a new page to the question, what about Truman from the colored man's point of view?

"My opinion, based upon intimate knowledge of the man and his public record, is that the colored citizen need have no fear of him in the Presidency. Missouri is not a State with an advanced social program. Public officials in Missouri have not been called upon to take sides on the colored question. But when issues like the anti-poll tax, the antilynching and the FEPC bills came up, Harry S. Truman voluntarily supported them.

"My further reason for thinking we may have all confidence in President Truman is that in his meteoric rise, he has worked hard and qualified for every advancement. He will do just that in the Presidency.

4-21-45

JOHN W. DAVIS, president of W.Va. State College:

"Common men accept President Roosevelt's untimely death with a sense of personal loss. He wrote hope on the countenances of colored Americans and other suppressed peoples. The liberals of America and the world must fight to retain the social gains sponsored by him. May God provide President Truman with strength, wisdom and understanding to achieve victory and a just peace."

ROSCOE DUNGEE, editor of Oklahoma Black Dispatch:

"Democracy, liberalism and human decency have lost their greatest advocate in the President's death. The world needs men with moral courage, and this is what made Roosevelt great and good. The late President did more to teach the South that it is wrong on the color question than any other American. To minority groups the world over, his loss is irreparable."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM DAWSON (Dem., Ill.):

"He is dead. No warrior who has given his life for the nation in this world-wide conflict has died more gloriously or more heroically than the Commander-in-Chief. He died at his post. Knowing full well the menacing dangers he faced, he realized, too, the full responsibility that was his.

"Sustained by an indomitable will to serve, he carried on until human physical capacity could stand no more. His spirit, his ideas, and his ideals are not dead. His sacrifices have not been made in vain.

"So indelibly is the imprint of his life stamped upon the consciousness of peoples everywhere that an aroused world sentiment will demand the confirmation of his program and plans."

CHARLES W. ANDERSON, JR., president, National Bar Association:

"The officers and members of the National Bar Association received the tragic news of the passing of President Roosevelt with deepest sorrow. America and the Allied Nations have lost a leader who symbolized the world's hope for equality of mankind, a permanent peace and security for all. His passing is a tragic and irreparable loss to all minorities."

DR. SILAS F. TAYLOR, Boston, leader, Mass. Colored Democracy:

"The things that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt meant to the colored people and to all the common people will be hard to replace in the coming years.

"To the jobless President Roosevelt meant work, vast Federal programs that went on and on in spite of their bitterest critics. To the aged, the infirm and the helpless he meant security in their affliction and haven in their old age. To the colored American he meant the opening of many doors of employment, opportunity and freedom. To the whole vast mass of American people he meant a new day and a new deal of democracy."

4-21-45

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE, publisher, Chicago Defender:

Quotes Wire to Mrs. Roosevelt

"The following wire which I sent to Mrs. Roosevelt expresses our sentiments on the passing of the President:

"'As our nation and the world mourn the passing of President Roosevelt, our sympathies and appreciation naturally must be expressed to you.

"'In his fourth inaugural address, President Roosevelt raised the sights of the world to a new level when he said, "To have a friend, you must be a friend." That quotation, above all, tells how the colored American considered President Roosevelt and his contributions to the growth of the human spirit and democracy.

"'In a sorrowful hour like this, words can never express our emotions in the passing of one so beloved by the common man everywhere. In tomorrow's America, future generations, blacks, whites —all religions—will never forget his contributions of mind, soul, body and heart in the building of a better world for humanity.

"'In this hour of crisis and with President Roosevelt's achievements as our inspiration, let us take as our prayer the closing of Abraham Lincoln's last inaugural address:

"'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.'"

DR. L. D. REDDICK, curator, Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library, NYC:

"In the death of Mr. Roosevelt, the colored people have lost their greatest and most powerful friend, for during the past twelve years the colored American has achieved greater dignity and made more progress than at any time since the administrations of Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant.

"Moreover, the colonial world—especially Africa and the West Indies—held a great faith that Franklin Delano Roosevelt stood for the freedoms of all peoples everywhere.

"The colored people join with all others who are determined to push on toward that goal of full democracy for which President Roosevelt was a symbol throughout the world. This will be the only tribute fitting to his memory."

ASSEMBLYMAN J. O. HILL, Newark, N.J.:

"I regret very much the sudden death of President Roosevelt at this critical time. I hope for President Harry S. Truman a successful term."

4-21-45

Washingtonians Comment

THE REV. WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN, executive director, Washington Bureau, Fraternal Council Negro Churches, Washington:

"I feel that humanity has lost one of its greatest benefactors and that America has lost one of the greatest and finest statesmen it has ever had, and our race a sincere friend."

JUDGE WILLIAM HASTIE, dean of Howard Law School, Washington:

"My reaction to the President's death is one of surprise and shock, coupled with the knowledge that his passing will constitute an irreparable loss to this country and to the world. I consider any prediction concerning the future of this country without him immature at this time."

THE REV. MARSHALL SHEPARD, recorder of deeds for the District of

Where We Go From Here?

The hushed silence which today pervades the whole American nation, occasioned by the sudden and shocking death of their fallen Chief, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, must not be permitted to become a grave peril to the future security and prosperity of America. Instead, it must and we believe will, become a challenge to their genius and patriotism in uniting for a victorious ending of the war, creation of a durable and lasting peace and for the establishment of a sound postwar economy for all of the Ameri-

can people. In this momentous hour for the entire Allied Nations today, like in 1933, we will do well to recall the wisdom of Roosevelt's warning that "there's nothing to fear except fear."

The great virtue of the American democracy lies in the fact that Americans can and do differ among themselves. But in any crisis they have demonstrated over and over again their ability to rise above and beyond these differences in making war upon the common enemy.

In this crisis we shall do no less. In every theatre of the war the cause of the United Nations reflects a bright gleam of hope. Our Allied Armies are within a short reach of the gtes of Berlin. Jananese anxiety and fears are being heightened by the march of our armies toward Tokyo and accompanied by frequent and endless changes in their official families. Very definitely, the doom of dictatorships throughout the world appears sealed, if only the United Nations adhere to and prosecute the plans of the blueprints already charted by the leadership and genius of Roosevelt and the other Allied leaders.

Whether President Harry Truman will rise to the challenge and opportunities which are now his remains to be seen. Whether he knows it or not, he is today the leader of the greatest nation on earth, whose leadership is looked to and respected throughout the world. He is, therefore, not alone the President of the United States, but in like manner the accepted spokesman for the enslaved and oppressed peoples all over the world.

Inheriting the mantle of a great world statesman and diplomat, Mr. Truman faces the herculean task of coordinating factions, pacifying groups and supplying leadership for all American citizens, irrespective of race or station. He can continue the broad reforms of the New Deal instituted under our late President and thus win the approbation of the American nation, or he can yield to the forces of reaction and entrenched wealth and thus destroy once and for all his great opportunity and a place for himself in the archives of history. There is no turning back of the hand on the clock of liberalism, nor stopping the march of the common man. The whole weight of the war is on the side of equality of man and the dignity of human personality.

In a narrower sense, but no less important, the attitude of our new Commander-in-Chief on the matter of an unrestricted ballot for qualified American Negroes, equality of economic and educational opportunities, pay for equal work, together with hundreds of lesser evils besetting Negroes and preventing them from full participation in American rights and privileges, must be no half-way or luke warm thing. Like his predecessor, he has the opportunity to strike a full blow for liberty of all American citizens and for the common man. We believe Mr. Truman can and will rise to this challenge.

All The Colored Races Of The World Have Lost Their Greatest Champion

Pres. Truman Holds Chance To Keep The Faith All Peoples Had In Roosevelt

By THE ROVER

No people on earth were more grief stricken over the sudden passing of President Roosevelt than the so-called darker races of the world. Indeed, a colored man, the President's personal bodyguard and a Filipino messboy carried the dying President to his deathbed at the Little White House atop Georgia Pine Mountain which reaches up beautifully towards God.

Colored Stood By

Greater writers than I will someday make clear the true significance of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, in his last moments was practically alone but for the devoted and loyal "little people" of the darker races whose forbears trace back to the vast continents of Africa and Asia. It was as if this was a last good-will tribute from the hand and heart of Haile Selassie, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, President Barclay, yes, and even the late Dr. George Washington Carver. All these and more were among the darker races" whom the President and his wife honored and respected.

As Dr. Silas Taylor of Boston said last week, "Never in recent history have we sustained a loss so great." In past U. S. history the loss of Abraham Lincoln had comparable reaction. The long list of 31 American Presidents have contributed too few liberals who possessed both ideals and courage to practice the democracy for all races, creeds and colors as set forth in the Constitution. The sudden departure, too, of Eleanor Roosevelt from the White House is a tremendous tragedy at this time when world racial understanding is at stake. Few people have acquired the Christian tolerance of America's greatest First Lady. Even now her wisdom should continue to command utmost respect.

Our New President

The New Deal died with President Roosevelt last week. At least, this is the blunt observation of a political correspondent for the Kansas City Star, influential newspaper of President Truman's home state. This biting assertion may be the source of some argument, but Missouri knows Truman far better than the rest of the world. Harry S. Truman was born and educated in Missouri, where, for ten years, he engaged in farming and was a good farmer. He is not a college man, but neither was Lincoln. Truman became a successful Missouri county judge and then entered the U. S. Senate where he served ten years before becoming Vice President last fall. Colored voters heatedly opposed Byrnes of South Carolina, and the South opposed Wallace of Iowa. Truman was the compromise choice.

May Be Liberal

President Harry S. Truman may possibly turn out to be a liberal who may carry out the plan and pattern of Mr. Roosevelt. It is too early to judge the 32nd President of the United States. Truman like Justice Hugh Black of Alabama has a lot of "background" to live down. This is true of everyone. Truman is a Baptist and a 32nd degree Mason which makes him an ideal representative of the South. The new President in fact, has already won the "old South" to his standard and he is considered, in some quarters, as the first "southern President" in years. Whatever the merits of these claims may be, Senator McKeller of Tennessee has now become presiding officer of the Senate and the South has become more strongly entrenched in Congress. These are some of the deeper developments of the changes last week. Southern control has existed for many years. But there is today a more liberal policy developing in the South which Truman may encourage.

F. D. R., WILLKIE, WALLACE

Mr. Wallace, it is now revealed, has missed the boat regarding the Presidency. The liberal Wallace, side-tracked at Chicago, would have been President today but for the Chicago Compromise. With Wallace out and Roosevelt and Willkie gone, the liberals of America have suffered a 1945 set-back that may influence our entire history. The conservatives are now in power with the South. President Truman may have the best intentions in the world but he will be surrounded by conflicting powers by men like Byrnes, Bailey, Rankin and there will no longer be any Eleanor Roosevelt in the White House for racial amity. The next three years will be crucial years even if the war ends. Colored people everywhere will feel the influence of any change.

Eleanor Still Beloved

Mrs. Roosevelt will undoubtedly retain the faith of minority peoples of the world. She is now the widow of probably the greatest President who ever lived. Mrs. Bess Wallace Truman, on the other hand, promises to be the traditional quiet and reserved First Lady of the White House. Whether Mrs. Truman and daughter will have anything to do with sepia Americans or other nationalities remains to be seen. In their home state the school jim crow system still remains as do many other fixtures of the very deep South. To sum it all up, a very far reaching change has been made in the White House which may not immediately be known but whish will be felt in the next three years. Hence these are times for cementing better racial relations and creating strong liberal and legislative organizations to combat any intolerance which may arise. President Truman has pledged himself to do his best. But he is going to need considerable help to succeed. And in the end, he too may find, like so many others have found, that the colored people are loyal and deeply devoted to their friends.

53-1945

Pres. Roosevelt Necrology

Mr. Roosevelt Is Dead

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

Amid the solemn rites of the Episcopal service and the intoning of requiems, the body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was consigned to its final resting place at Hyde Park last Sunday. How much of the interests, well-being and fate of the common people of the world were buried with him, only the future can tell. Never in the annals of mankind has a death caused such world-wide feeling of personal loss and sorrow. The shadow of personal bereavement darkened all lands where people aspire and yearn for a better world. The Chinese in Asia as well as the millions of Hitler's slave workers, were sustained and comforted in their hours of greatest tribulation, by the hope he gave to the world.

* * *

No people mourned Mr. Roosevelt's death more than the darker races, for they are most in need of an influential advocate. They relied upon him to protect them against the nationalism of Churchill. They expected Churchill to clamor for a pre-war status quo for the British Empire, which included the exploitation of their black subjects. Roosevelt alone of the Big Three was sufficiently international in his humanitarianism and Christ-like in his conception of human brotherhood, to be interested in the individual, everywhere. 4-21-45

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Nowhere did Mr. Roosevelt's death cause more genuine grief than among American Negroes. Negroes cried publicly without embarrassment and these tears came alike from tenant farmers in Mississippi and penthouse dwellers in Harlem. We need not be flattering nor charitable to the dead to understand their affections for Mr. Roosevelt. Negroes have been the greatest beneficiaries of much of the New Deal legislation designed to improve the conditions of common people, for their economic and social conditions were the worst in the Nation. Proportionately, more Negroes received relief, WPA, old age pension, National Youth Aid, and the benefits from slum clearance than any other race. They also shared the benefits derived from social security, home owners' loans FHA, Farm Security Administration, REA, Wagner Labor Act and the vocational training program. The New Deal philosophy that government is, in a measure, responsible for the social and economic well-being of the individual, gave Negroes a protection never afforded them under the doctrine of "rugged individualism."

* * *

Negroes also greatly profited from the atmosphere of tolerance and goodwill which Mr. Roosevelt engendered. There was an attitude of inclusion and integration of Negroes by him which was unprecedented. More Negroes visited the White House during his regime than were invited by all the former Presidents put together. Negro heads of foreign governments were entertained for the first time as guests of the Nation. Interracial organizations multiplied. Public officials and private citizens who publicly espoused the rights of Negroes increased. Several Southern States voluntarily eliminated the poll tax. Wages for Negroes in the South were raised. An epidemic of State Fair Employment Practices Acts spread throughout the North. The United States Supreme Court became fair. 4-21-45

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It is true that Mr. Roosevelt disappointed a segment of the Negro people by his failure to vigorously support Federal legislation specially intended to protect the interest of Negroes; such as the Anti-Lynching, Anti-Poll Tax and FEPC Bills. He was accused of lacking daring and temerity where Negroes were principally concerned. He was not a Thaddeus Stevens—nor was Abraham Lincoln, for that matter. Both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Roosevelt had to subordinate the interests of Negroes to what they conceived to be the greater issues before them. The paramount consideration with Mr. Lincoln was the saving of the Union. The controlling ambition of Mr. Roosevelt was to win the war and establish a just and permanent peace.

* * *

Our particular regard for Mr. Roosevelt goes back to the days of his first and second terms when we supported him. Our dissatisfaction with his Administration stemmed from two factors: One was that we believed then and still believe that his fiscal policies were wrong.

* * *

At that time the quality and the stature of his leadership in a crisis alone won for him a place in history. His championship of the cause of the "forgotten man" and much legislation enacted at that time for the benefit of the people of the low-income groups won for him a place in the hearts of the poor people.

* * *

Our second disagreement with him, however, was his endorsement and tolerance of the Southern idea of jim crowism in the Armed Forces of this country. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and could have corrected this evil with an order. His failure to protect ALL American citizens in this instance left a stigma of second-class citizenship on black American boys and girls, and so indelibly fixed in the American mind and conscience the question of inferiority of the Negro, that it will take fifty years or more, if ever, to eradicate it.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt was evidently aware that too great a stress on Negro rights would alienate Southern Senators and Representatives, and endanger the approval of peace terms and war appropriations. Even those Negro leaders who opposed him, recognized the involvement of his job. 4-24-45

His record, however, is not entirely devoid of special consideration for Negroes. In 1935 he had included in all Federal contracts for public works a provision that a certain percentage of Negroes must be employed. He issued an executive order creating the FEPC. And he sent Federal troops to Philadelphia to protect the rights of Negroes to work as motormen and conductors.

* * *

One of the real losses resulting from the death of the President is the removal of Mrs. Roosevelt from the official life of the Nation. Even the President was not so generally beloved by the Negro people as is Mrs. Roosevelt. While he was necessarily restrained in his conduct with Negroes by official considerations, she had no inhibitions. Nowhere did she deem it inexpedient to speak up for the rights and privileges of Negroes. Her influence will doubtless remain a factor in behalf of Negroes, but she will not have the prestige of being a President's wife.

* * *

We would not be honest if we did not state that the feeling of personal loss caused by the death of Mr. Roosevelt was increased by fear and suspicion of his successor. This fear is not based upon any inimical acts or words by President Truman. It is solely due to collateral conditions. President Truman has publicly stated that he favored anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation. Negroes in his home State speak in the highest terms of his justice and fairness. 4-21-45

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The cause of Negroes' apprehension appears to be that President Truman is a Southerner and will most likely strengthen Southern leadership in Congress. President Truman is from Missouri, and although it is classified as a Border State, it is typically Southern in its attitude toward Negroes. It is manifestly illogical and unfair to attribute to the President, without cause, the prevailing race prejudices in his home State. It must be remembered that Justice Black is from Alabama, and we have no better friend on the Supreme Court Bench.

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The danger that President Truman may be more susceptible to Southern influence appears to be a real one. Southerners hold a majority of the chairmanships in the Senate and House, but

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ward to building the kind of world that was dear to his heart and to the heart of all mankind," said Dr. Wilkins H. Jernagin of the Federal Council of Negro Churches. "It is my firm conviction that President Truman will follow the ideals and aims of our late beloved President."

"The sympathy of all Negro women go out to Mrs. Roosevelt," said Miss Norma Boyd, president of AKA's Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs. 4-22-45

DR. F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute

President Roosevelt's passing is nowhere more keenly felt than among Negro people of our Nation, who regard him as a friend to all mankind. Through his labors, millions of people came to understand their work as human beings, and in like manner developed a respect and regard for others. Through him, as with Lincoln, America, if not the world, has experienced a new birth of freedom. His name shall stand for all time with those of the immortal great.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL,
Former Congressman

The passing of President Roosevelt is a shock felt around the world. He was without doubt, the greatest humanitarian, ...

NAACP Mourns FDR's Passing

NEW YORK—In a wire to President Harry S. Truman, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People paid tribute to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and pledged continued support for full realization of the objectives for which he stood. The wire was signed by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

We have merely dispassionately analyzed the known facts concerning President Truman. We have no intention to prejudge or impugn his good faith or hamper his chance of success—for he is our President. Negroes must be generous, for President Truman is without a backlog of racial goodwill to cover any initial mistakes or shortcomings. Opportunity makes heroes of men and his is the greatest opportunity in history. The world must glorify the opportunities and happiness of the individual. Suppression, exploitation and tyranny must end.

Roosevelt Mourned As Best Friend Of Race Since Lincoln And Wilkie

Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-21-45

WASHINGTON—Negro leaders mourned the sudden death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt Thursday as the best friend the Negro has had in the White House since Abraham Lincoln. "The loss is beyond calculation at this time," commented Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University's law school. "I feel that humanity has lost one of its greatest friends of all times, and the common man in America an outstanding statesman a special benefactor. ... The passing of President Roosevelt is a shock felt around the world. He was without doubt, the greatest humanitarian, ... must take courage and look for the world's ...

America's greatest statesman, and the best and most assertive friend to underprivileged peoples.

* * *

BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT,
13th Episcopal District,
AME Church

No man in American history has done more for the common people than President Roosevelt. He was sent of God for his generation, and the influence of his life will be felt for generations to come.

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WILLIAM I. GIBSON,
Editor, Afro-American

The entire world has lost a great leader and humanitarian in the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Probably no other President in our history carried a greater burden or stood up under it as well as did Franklin D. Roosevelt. A champion of the man farthest down, he will be missed most by minority groups here and abroad.

* * *

C. A. FRANKLIN,
Editor, Kansas City Call

In the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the world has lost its first citizen, and Negroes have lost the best friend they ever had in the White House.

Moses did not live to reach the Promised Land; Lincoln was killed before the Nation was reunited Roosevelt, maker of the tools of war, is called to rest before victory. Our President has earned a place in history.

* * *

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, NCNW leader, who recently has been suggested as Presidential aide, was en route to Washington from Texas when the momentous announcement was made. Mrs. Bethune said:

"We deeply regret with the millions the world over the passing of our beloved friend. He will be proclaimed the greatest humanitarian of his time. Little people, the common people, will miss him as no other group is capable. To Mrs. Roosevelt, who has stood so closely beside him during the years, and who has reflected so courageously his philosophy, our hearts go out."

DR. MARSHALL SHEPHARD, Recorder of Deeds: "I am deeply grieved by the passing of the President. The country and the race have experienced a great loss. However, we must renew our devotion to the principles for which he stood —they will live on. I am confident that President Truman will follow the liberal policies of Mr. Roosevelt."

EUGENE A. CLARK, Miner Teachers College president: "We at Miner consider his loss a calamity. We believe that he will go down in history as one of the greatest personalities and statesmen the world has ever known."

JAMES C. ARNOLD, executive secretary, Twelfth Street Branch YMCA: "The world has lost the greatest leader of all time—a man with a heart big enough to include all peoples, regardless of station in life, and who wanted to make life meaningful for all mankind."

TRUMAN K. GIBSON Jr., Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War: "I am deeply shocked. Although I did not know Mr. Roosevelt personally, I share the feelings of those who knew him well, because of the many fine things he did for all Americans—especially on behalf of Negroes. I certainly share the sentiment expressed by Mrs. Roosevelt, 'The country and the world will suffer much more than the immediate family.'"

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, Congressman from Illinois: "The President is dead. These words startled the entire civilized world. The forgotten man, the common man, suppressed minorities, and the oppressed small nations today face the future with hope, because he has lived his life. A grateful and appreciative world can honor him best by finishing the task for which he died."

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, president of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls: "It is the greatest national tragedy since the death of Lincoln. Roosevelt died on the field of battle in all the regalia and habiliments of war, and in his heart an insatiable desire for an enduring world peace. His passing leaves to the Nation a staggering, unfinished task, but, if America believes in what he stood for, she will fight the global war to a finish, and then, in sackcloth and ashes, dedicate this Nation, under God, to the building of a living, national memorial to him."

THEODORE POSTON, Office of War Information: "It is not enough to merely mourn the passing of Mr. Roosevelt. We would be unworthy of the progress we have made and the benefits we have received if we did not dedicate our every effort to the fulfillment of the dreams he had for all mankind, regardless of race, creed or color."

MORDECAI JOHNSON, Howard University president: "Whether we look at our internal economic life, our domestic political structure, or our foreign relations under the leadership of President Roosevelt we see the evidences of a great-hearted moral will, moving experimentally forward, under staggering difficulties, with a steady courage and a practical sagacity unparalelled in our time. Since Abraham Lincoln, no man has so laid hold upon the hearts of the people, and no man's death has so greatly grieved them. He will live in the hearts of many generations and, along with Lincoln, will be increasingly revered by them."

WILLIAM PINCKENS, Treasury Department: Franklin Delano Roosevelt died as the foremost man of the world. He and Mrs. Roosevelt were the finest team that has ever yet occupied our White House. Only two other Presidents are in a class with Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Washington and Lincoln; Washington because he was our first President, and Lincoln because he was our first immortal. Neither he nor Mrs. Roosevelt were ever special friends of any race; they simply excluded no race from their fellowship."

NEW YORK

DR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Chairman of the Board, Tuskegee Institute: "Let us strike a note of thankfulness for President Roosevelt's constant championship of fair play for his Negro fellow citizens. We can lift up our eyes and carry on in the sure hope that justice will be won. So let us work with confidence for the permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and other legislation which will provide fair play for all."

NEWBOLD MORRIS, president, New York City Council: "Franklin D. Roosevelt died with a vision of a brave new world where injustices will give way to fair dealing among all men; where prejudice will be replaced with tolerance; where selfishness will disappear before the light of sacrifice."

JAMES BOYACK, Courier New York correspondent: "The social legislation sponsored by President Roosevelt raised underprivileged millions of every race, creed, color, and national origin, to a new status of human dignity. When I talked to him at the White House with the late Robert L. Vann, I immediately sensed his warm sympathy for the aspiration of all Americans. He did more for colored Americans than any other President since Lincoln, who was known as 'The Great Emancipator.' Franklin Delano Roosevelt will go down in history as the 'Great Humanitarian.' His memory will be forever cherished; his name beloved."

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP: "President Roosevelt's tragic death follows so closely upon that of another great American who had the vision to see well, the courage to fight for One World, embracing men of all races and creeds, Wendell Willkie, is a loss, particularly to minorities, almost too great to bear. May God give us who remain, the strength to fight for the ideals for which they fought, and to keep the imperialists and the petty-minded from destroying that for which they gave their lives."

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, member of the board of directors, YMCA: "The sudden death of President Roosevelt has come as a great shock to the colored people of America, not because he was a special champion of their rights as a group, but because he championed the rights of the common man."

MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS, executive director, Colored Graduate Nurses: "In the passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the little people of the world have lost a champion and sincere friend. I firmly believe that the influence of his noble spirit will permeate into the mind and heart of our new President, Mr. Truman, our leaders, and the leaders of the United Nations."

HUBERT T. DELANY, Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations: "Franklin Delano Rosevelt, more than any other man in the history of our country, sought to make democracy a real and living thing for all of our people. He, like Lincoln, had as his goal, a Government, not for the privileged few, but a Government of the people, by the people, and for all of the people."

CANADA LEE, star of "The Tempest": "The Negro has lost his one great friend. This is a time when all the liberal forces must band together and fight harder than ever before to see that the democracy for which we fight, and which the reatcionaries are so reluctant to give us, must materialize."

MAX YERGAN, executive director of the Council of African Affairs: "The death of President Roosevelt is an irreparable loss to the world, to our country, and to the Negro people in particular. His leadership was a great asset in solving the colonial problem of the entire world. We join with all mankind in mourning the death of a truly great political leader and human benefactor."

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT, surgical director of Harlem Hospital: "Franklin D. Roosevelt's great love of humanity and his deep interest in the welfare of all people killed him, as it did Wendell Willkie. A mark of his greatness is the fact that his work was left unfinished and this is true with all great men. Roosevelt first, and Willkie second, made America's greatest contributions to the welfare of men everywhere. Civilization will survive only if their teachings and leadership are followed. Roosevelt and Lincoln, to me, were Amreica's two greatest Prseidents."

LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, curator, Schomberg Collection: "In the death of President Rosevelt, the Negro people have lost their greatest and most powerful friend."

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ILLINOIS

GEORGE A. BLAKEY, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois: "It was a tragic loss, not only to our country, but to the entire world. His place in history is assured because of his undying contribution in seeking to make a better world for underprivileged people."

W. LOUIS DAVIS, president of American Negro Music Festival: "We have lost a friend, a man of courage and fortitude. We shall carry on our program, which has always had his blessings, because it is designed to make America a better place in which to live."

EDWARD M. SNEED, Cook County Commissioner: "Our sorrow over the death of President Roosevelt is indeed very great. As we mourn his death, we shall not forget to pray for his successor in office."

M. C. ATKINS, Chicago businessman: "The greatest humanitarian the world has ever known, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is dead."

ATTY. WILLIAM K. HOOKS, Probate Court official, Cook County: "For the common people, he was the hero of the age. His spirit will forever hover around men working for the advancement of human relations among the people of the world."

C. C. WIMBISH, State Senator of Illinois: "President Rosevelt's death is a regrettable tragedy, and no less than a deterent and delay of all social progress. It will take a long time for anyone to replace him."

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

REV. RUSSELL BROWN, pastor, St. Paul AME Church: "Everybody in the world mourns his death as a great loss to world solidarity. He was a symbol of national unity."

MRS. BERTHA B. RHODA, civic leader: "President Roosevelt was one of the most far-sighted men we have ever had in office. He had done as much as is humanly possible to make the Negro feel that he is a real citizen."

ATTY. SIDNEY REDMOND, Associate City Counsellor: "His accomplishments were so great and his benefactions so widespread that his death will be mourned all over the world. No President since Lincoln had done as much to elevate the Negro."

JOHN T. COOKE, executive secretary, Pine Street YMCA: "The leader of the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, has passed."

JORDAN W. CHAMBERS, businessman, Nineteenth Ward committeeman: "The death of President Roosevelt is the greatest calamity that could happen to the underprivileged people of the world. He would have made a definite contribution to all minority groups."

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PACIFIC COAST

WILLIAM NICKERSON, president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company: "I have received the news of the President's death with profound sorrow. His passing is a terrific loss to the Nation and to all peoples. He was a great man, regardless of party or political affiliations."

GEORGE A. BEAVERS Jr., vice president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company: "A great loss of a world leader. We hope his liberal policies, particularly as they have to do with the bringing of democracy into action, will be followed by his successor."

L. M. BLODGETT, president, Liberty Savings and Loan Company: "We have lost the most humanitarian President in our time. A man of action and a man whose courage and ability is respected by people of this country as well as those of other Nations."

E. I. ROBINSON, president, National Medical Association: "In the passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the world has lost its greatest statesman since Abraham Lincoln. He walked and dined with the common folk, and kept company with kings."

REX INGRAM, film star, Hollywood: "The greatest single loss the Negro race ever suffered—not excepting the death of Abraham Lincoln."

ATTY. WALTER GORDON Jr., Los Angeles: "The passing of this peerless leader in this crucial hour of world history is an irreparable loss. Let us hope that his successor will have the courage and foresight to follow his aims and ambitions for world peace and prosperity."

EDDIE GREEN, radio star, Duffy's Tavern: "My grandpop says if some of the people who are lauding F. D. R. so highly now would have done some of the things he wanted them to do when he asked them, he probably would still be living today."

TITUS ALEXANDER, Los Angeles Democratic leader: "The world has lost a great man. My race has lost a champion and a friend."

Dr. Menafee Taken By Death

Lawrenceville Tribune
Mar
9-26-45

Voorhees School, Denmark, S. C., July 22—Martin A Menafee, former treasurer of the Voorhees N and I School died in the Good Samaritan hospital in Columbia on Wednesday, July 18. He had been ill only two days. His funeral was held here in the school chapel this afternoon., the service being participated in by Rev. J. M. Miller of Walterboro, Rev. A. S. Coleman of Denmark, Rev. C. A. Ziegler of Bamberg and Prin. J. E. Blanton of Voorhees Junior college.

Interment was in the Voorhees cemetery. His funeral was very largely attended.

Coming to Voorhees in 1900, Prof. Menafee started out as the business agent, later becoming treasurer. He served in this capacity for over thirty years, retiring about ten years ago.

He was a graduate of Tuskegee institute and was very helpful to Miss E. E. Wright, the founder of Vorhees, later marrying her.

He is survived by his present wife, the former Miss N . Nash of Columbia; a son, Martin A. Menafee, Jr.; two daughters, Mrs. Mary M. Garven and Mrs. Ruth H. Jordan.

White Sponsor And Promoter Of Negro Education Passes

Atlanta Daily World
12-18-43

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Miss Mary E. Braden, the white woman who dedicated her life to Negro education, was buried here last week. She passed Saturday at Morristown where she retired in 1930.

Born in Ohio 88 years ago, she came here from that state in 1867 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Braden. Her father was the president of Walden college out of which has grown Meharry Medical college.

12-18-43

Known as "Miss Mammie" to her students at Walden and Morristown, she was described as "a perfect Christain character' by sevral of her former pupils. Her body lay in state at Seay Methodist church here, where funeral services were held, for an hour. Dr. H. H. Walker was in charge of the funeral services.

About 150 members of both races heard testimonials eulogizing her life.

Atlanta, Ga.

STIMULATED PROGRESS

"But for her kind the progress of the Negro race would have been set back 25 years," remarked Dr. M. W. Boyd, president of Morristown Normal and Industrial college where the deceased taught for many years.

The alumni of Walden college would have considered themselves "ingrates if we had not arranged to bring her mortal remains back to Nashville to rest beside her beloved parents," said the Rev. Daniel T. Burch. An expression of sympathy came from the Meharry faculty through George W. Claridge.

12-18-43

She was buried beside the graves of her parents in Greenwood cemetery.

Nashville Negroes Hold Rites for White Woman

Pittsburgh Courier—Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Miss Mary E. Braden, 88, pioneer white worker among colored youth, was praised as a member of a vanishing generation here Dec. 5 by race leaders who conducted her funeral.

"But for her kind of progress, the Negro race would have been set back fifty years," declared Dr. W. M. Boyd, president of Morristown Normal and Industrial College where she taught for many years until her retirement.

12-15-43

Services were held in Seay Methodist Church with Dr. H. H. Walker officiating. More than 150 Negro leaders attended the funeral.

PARENTS PIONEERS

Miss Braden was buried beside her parents in Greenwood (colored) Cemetery. Her parents were pioneer workers in behalf of Meharry Medical College here. Her father served as president of Walden College, which now is Meharry.

The Rev. Daniel T. Burch, speaking for alumni of Walden, said:

"We would consider ourselves ingrates had we not returned her body to Nashville for burial."

Miss Braden came to Nashville with her parents from Ohio in 1867 and devoted her life to working for progress of colored people.

53-1945

Tennessee

Willie Dukes, Famed Impersonator, Dies

The well-known and popular Willie Dukes, famous for his female impersonation, died recently in Bellevue hospital in New York. Born in Memphis, Tennessee, 34 years ago, Willie won cafe society renown with his own interpretations of "Honeysuckle Rose." He was buried Wednesday, November 21, at Memphis, Tenn, his hometown. The only child in his family, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mamie Woods. He was known to the night club visitors throughout the East and played Small's Paradise, the Elks Rendevous, the Heat Wave and was last seen in New York at the Spotlite Club on 52nd Street. He also played Atlantic City Clubs as well as Chicago.

Noted Educator And Club Leader Passes Suddenly

Atlanta Daily World

Stricken While Visiting Kin In Fort Worth

Pub. 12-5-45

FT. WORTH, TEXAS —(SNS)— Funeral services for Mrs. Ada Belle DeMont, president of the National Association of Colored Women, were held here Monday with burial in the local cemetary.

Mrs. DeMent and her husband residents of Mineral Wells were visiting here when she was stricken fatally with a stroke. The end came Wednesday, November 28, two days later.

She was born November 22 1888, attended high school in Fort Worth and later graduated from Prairie View College. For a number of years she served as teacher and princpal, having served the Mineral Wells school as principal for a number of years. She held honorary degrees from Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, and Wilberforce university.

CIVIC WORKER

Active in civic activities of her community she was president of the National Association of Colored Women and secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., which positions she held until her death.

Besides her husband, Rev. C DeMent, she is survived by two daughters three sisters, a niece, a stepson and two cousins.

Prominent Club Woman Expires

The Informer & Houston, Texas 12-8-45

FORT WORTH, [illegible] (ANP) — Funeral services for Mrs. Ada Belle DeMont, president of the National Association of Colored Women, who died here Wednesday following a brief illness were in the local cemeday with burial in the local cemetery.

12-8-45

Mrs. DeMont, born here more than 50 years ago, devoted her early life to teaching after graduating from Prairie View college, . She rose to be principal of the Negro high school at Mineral Wells, Texas, and was later awarded an honorary doctor's degree by Bishop college.

At the time of her death she was president of the National Association of Colored women, and secretary of the Women's auxiliary of the Natinal Baptist convention, Inc. She is survived by her husband, the Rev. C. DeMont, a Baptist preacher of Cleveland, O. two daughters and nieces. 12-8-45

Dr. Byrd, Prominent Va. Physician, Dies

Pittsburgh Courier 7-14-45

NORFOLK, Va.—Dr. David W. Byrd, 76, nationally prominent practitioner in this city for the past forty-six years and founder of the National Negro Medical Association, died at his home here early Friday morning after a brief illness. Funeral services were held on Monday at St. John AME Church.

Long active in civic and interracial work in Norfolk, Dr. Byrd was born in Ashland, Ohio, November 1, 1868, the son of James T. and Marry Anne Byrd. He attended public schools in that city and received A.B. and M.A. degrees from Baldwin-Wallace University. He also attended Harvard and later received his M.D. from Meharry.

NNMA Founder

The prominent medic taught at Ashland, Rush University, Miss., and at Walden University in Nashville. In 1916 he was made president of the National Negro Medical Association and since has been on various in the organization. More recently he was chairman of the executive board of the Old Dominion Medical Society of Virginia

Chief among Dr. Byrd's interests was social diseases. He established the first venereal clinic in the city of Norfolk and at one time served as consultant to the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service. His clinic in Norfolk served as a pattern for many in this country.

COLLEGE Sponsor

Dr. Byrd also sponsored the Norfolk Poletechnic College which in 1944 became the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College by an act of the Legislature. In education his activities also extended to the needy in medical treatment.

He was a member of St. John AME Church, staff member of Norfolk Community Hospital, member of Hiawatha Social and Benificial Association, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the NAACP, among others.

Among his survivors are his widow Mrs. Wilhelmenia M. Byrd; daughters, Mrs. Wilhelmenia B. Brown, Pittsburgh and Miss Florence Byrd, instructor at Virginia State College; a grandson, R. Rowlette Brown, Pittsburgh; a brother, Major Robert A. Byrd, Sprigfield, Ill.; a sister, Mrs. Anna B. Gardner, Ashland, Ohio, and son-in-law Homer S. Brown, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
Cir. D. 77,505—S. 79,630
JUL 7 - 1945

Dr. D. W. Byrd

If Dr. David Wellington Byrd, who died yesterday at the age of 76, had done nothing more than practice medicine in this city for forty-one years, his career would have been a notable one. For he was a general practitioner of high skill who labored with devotion in a field where widespread poverty aggravated the need for medical help—particularly the help that was freely given by Dr. Byrd to those who lacked the means to pay for it.

But Dr. Byrd was more than a skilled physician. He was also a student of the educational and medical deficiencies of the Negro people, and a leader in the setting up of agencies for overcoming these deficiencies. He established the first venereal disease clinic in Norfolk. He helped to found the National (Negro) Medical Association of which he became president in 1916. He was chairman of the executive board of the Old Dominion Medical Society from its founding. He was at one time president of the Norfolk Medical Society. He helped to establish Norfolk's first hospital facility for Negroes and was a member of the staff of the Norfolk Community Hospital which evolved from these early beginnings.

An academic training at Baldwin-Wallace University in Berea, Ohio, postgraduate work at Harvard, and a medical education at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., combined to qualify Dr. Byrd for an exceptional career in medicine and applied sociology. Quiet, courteous and scholarly (he taught Latin and Greek for many years before he turned to medicine) he made friends easily among the peoples of both races, and did his full share in the work of improving interracial relations.

A natural generosity and a firm belief in the value of education for the Negro people, prompted Dr. Byrd to help many young people through college, and made him one of the leaders in the movement to establish in Norfolk higher educational facilities for Negro students. Both the Negro and white citizenship of Norfolk will long remember him for a social-medical ministry that benefited the whole community.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH
Cir. D. 60,108
JUL 9 - 1945

Dr. D. W. Byrd

Dr. D. W. Byrd's practice as a Negro physician in Norfolk covered nearly all of this century, from the early 1900's when Norfolk was a town of 46,664 and its Negro population (then 47 per cent of the whole) was 21,913, until his death on Friday at the age of 76. He brought to this practice a sound education which included B. A. and M. A. degrees from Baldwin-Wallace University in his native state of Ohio, postgraduate studies at Harvard and early periods of teaching in Ohio and Tennessee, as well as his M. D. He was a well rounded man as well as an able physician, and his whole career in Norfolk was to show steady development in both respects.

To these qualifications Dr. Byrd added something else. It consisted of an intense interest in the growth of Negro medical work from the point of view of both physicians and patients. On the one hand Dr. Byrd was a strong influence in lifting the professional standards of Negro physicians, as he was to demonstrate through his part in the founding of the National Medical Association, of which he was once president, and in the activities of which he was always useful, and through a comparable leadership in state and local Negro medical groups. On the other hand, he understood that the Negro medical problem was part of the broader Negro sociological problem; and to the latter he gave thoughtful attention and careful study.

Dr. Byrd's establishment of a venereal clinic in Norfolk was one example of his direct attack on basic problems. But it was only one out of many examples over the years by a man of action as well as of scholarship. This was a useful career, marked by dignity, earnestness and intelligence, and its influence runs deep in the history of Norfolk's Negro population and therefore of the city's whole life.

Accident Fatal to West Point Cadet

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland 9-22-45

LYNCHBURG, Va.— Funeral services for Pvt. Harry Scott, 19-year-old West Point cadet who died Sept. 9 from injuries received in an accident while swimming, were held here last week.

Cadet Scott's neck was broken when he dived from a springboard of the academy pool and struck another student who was in the water.

Funeral services were conducted at the barracks and military services were held at the station.

Last rites here took place at Wingfield Baptist Church with the Rev. J. W. Green officiating.

Classmates Form Honor Guard

Two classmates, Pvt. David C. Bolden and Sgt. James E. Price, accompanied the body home and formed an honor guard during the funeral service. Friends of the deceased, now in the armed services, were pallbearers.

Cadet Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, 304 Quincy St., was selected by the Army for cadet training from the troops stationed at Fort Custer, Mich. Before entering the service, he attended Dunbar High School here.

Beside his parents, survivors include a brother, Cpl. William Scott, who is in the Pacific, and a sister, Miss Leath Scott. Interment was in Chambersville.